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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Seeds

OWATONNA
MINNESOTA

INDEX

**Send for
Samples
of our
Tested
Seeds**

**They
are
FREE**

Parcel Post Zone Rates

Are fixed according to zones; the greater the distance the higher the rate. Your postmaster will tell you
in which zone your postoffice is located, measuring from Owatonna, Minn. The zone rates are as follows:

Parcel Post packages must not exceed 70 pounds in weight for first two zones and 50 pounds for the other zones.

Parcels of seeds, bulbs and plants weighing 8 ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1c for every 2 ounces, regardless of distance. If rate is more than 8 ounces the pound rates apply.

1st and 2nd Zone (up to 150 miles)	5c for the first pound and	1c for each additional pound
3rd Zone (up to 300 miles)	6c for the first pound and	2c for each additional pound
4th Zone (up to 600 miles)	7c for the first pound and	4c for each additional pound
5th Zone (up to 1000 miles)	8c for the first pound and	6c for each additional pound
6th Zone (up to 1400 miles)	9c for the first pound and	8c for each additional pound
7th Zone (up to 1800 miles)	11c for the first pound and	10c for each additional pound
8th Zone (over 1800 miles)	12c for each pound.	

The Seed Rate to Canada is 12c per pound or fraction thereof.

NOTICE! We offer only Minnesota Grown Clover Seed. Beware of Imported seed. Investigations by the Department of Agriculture show that Clover from central or southern Europe will not do for Minnesota or tributary states. We will gladly give the growers name and address if requested. Samples of all grades of seeds will be gladly sent upon request.



Plant Cashman's Tested Seeds



DEAR FRIENDS:

This is our 14th Annual Seed Catalog. During those years in the seed business we believe we have done our bit in aiding the agriculturists of the Northwest to increase production. No business will live and thrive unless it renders a service to the community and state in which it operates, for that reason our steadily increasing business is the best indicator that we have given honest values and good service to our customers.

Your interests are our interests. If we can furnish you seed that will grow and produce good crops you will entrust us again with your order. Realizing this we have been most particular in selecting our seeds. It is not enough that the seeds look good and are free from noxious weed seed, the variety and where grown are a very important factor. Northern grown grass seeds always do the best. Minnesota Seed Corn can be depended upon. Northern grown seeds usually cost more but they are worth more. However, I believe you will find our prices very reasonable, quality considered. If you want the best order our Cashman Brand. Write for our samples, they are free. If you are an old customer we hope we may have the pleasure of serving you again, if you have not tried our seeds give us a trial and we will try to merit your patronage.

CASHMAN SEED COMPANY.

General Information and Terms of Sale. The attention of our customers is respectfully called to the following directions which will, if followed, be an aid to the purchaser as well as to ourselves.

Samples. We are always ready and willing to send samples of all grass and field seeds for your inspection. Don't hesitate to write and request samples at any time. They are free for the asking. We want you to know just what our seeds are before you buy and we will ship exactly the quality we furnish as samples.

Price List. Owing to unsettled conditions of seed markets, we are not quoting prices on grasses and field seeds in our catalog. You will find these listed in the Special Price List, which we will enclose. New price lists, quoting the very lowest prices possible, will be issued from time to time as market conditions require. If your price list is old when you are ready to order, write us for the latest issue.

Our Order Blanks. It will be a great help to us in filling your order correctly and speedily if you make it out on our order blank as follows: Place the quantity wanted before each article; write the quantity, name of each article wanted, and then catalog price for each article—space being provided on each line for same. If you wish to write us about anything not provided for on the order blank, use a separate sheet. If you want more order blanks write for them.

How to Order. Be sure to sign your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly on every order, also be sure to write plainly the name of the town where you get your freight and express. If a wife orders it will be better to sign her husband's name, for instance, Mrs. J. C. Jones instead of Mrs. Helen Jones. Carefully fill out each space in the order blank.

How to Send Money. Send cash with order. The best ways to remit are by Post Office Orders, Express Money Orders, Bank Drafts or Currency in Registered Letters. Remittances may be sent at our risk in any of the above ways. We will accept stamps for sums less than one dollar. Customers sending orders amounting to more than five dollars may deduct from the amount of the order the cost of Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

We Do Not Ship C. O. D. unless one-third of the amount of order is remitted with the order as a guarantee of good faith.

Freight and Express Rates. Remember that we do not pay the charges and that it is just as cheap to pay them at your end as here. Always state whether you want your shipment by freight or express, otherwise we ship by the cheapest route. Let us urge you to order early, have your seeds come by freight and save yourself expense. The freight charges on 100 pounds will be little more than on 20 to 50 to 80 pounds. In all instances we shall try to save you shipping charges.

Prepaid Stations. Before sending your order learn whether or not the town to which you tell us to ship your seeds is what is called by the railroad company "A Prepay Station." If you will instruct us to send your seeds to a town where the freight charges must be prepaid (which is called a Prepay Station) you will save us much trouble and yourself much delay if you will send sufficient extra money to prepay charges. If you send too much we will return what is over. If you neglect to send money we will ship your seeds to the railroad station

nearest to you where there is an agent and where you can pay freight charges.

Our Shipping Facilities are unexcelled. We have three lines of railroad at Owatonna, therefore there is no seed firm that can make quicker shipments than we can. We make it a rule that all orders (except potatoes in freezing weather) shall be shipped the day after the order is received. Order early so you can wait for the shipment by freight and save express charges.

Our Responsibility will be attested by any of the following banks: The Security State Bank, National Farmers Bank, First National Bank, or the American Express agent at Owatonna, Minn.

Important Notice. It occasionally happens (though very seldom) that an order is lost in coming to us. We also receive many letters and orders without name or address; therefore, if any who order do not hear from us within a reasonable length of time, they should send us a duplicate order, stating the date on which the original order was sent, also post office from which the original order was mailed. We will investigate the matter promptly and make same entirely satisfactory to you.

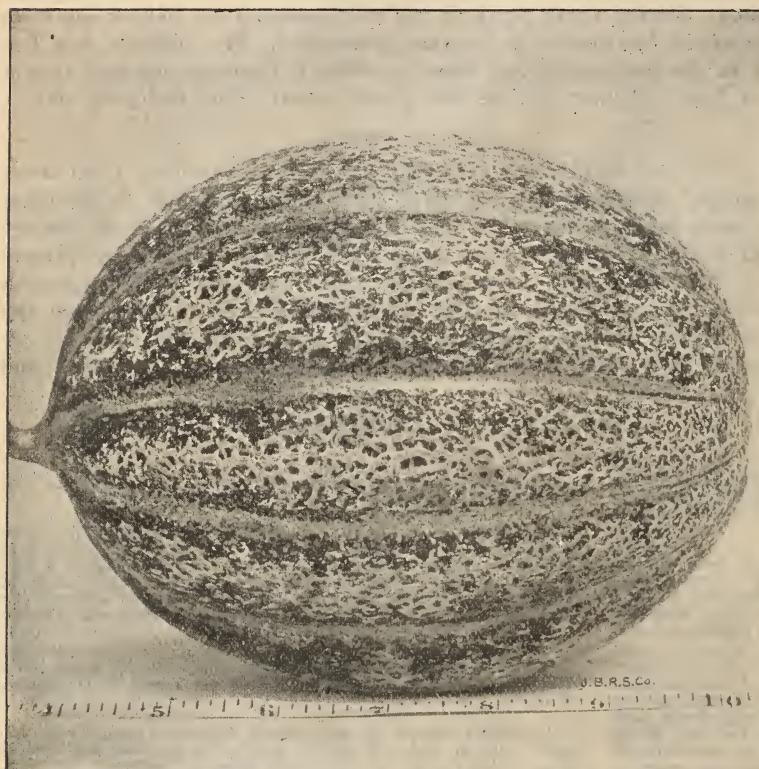
Early Orders are better for you and better for us as we are not then so badly rushed as in March and April. Early orders will have plenty of time to reach you by freight, which is cheaper than express (except on small quantities). Potatoes and other perishable articles cannot be shipped until danger of frost is past. We can usually begin shipping them south about Feb. 15th. We guarantee that they shall reach destination in good condition, if date of shipping is left to us. If a shipment arrives in bad condition have the freight agent write on freight receipt, which he gives you, the condition of shipment, then mail freight receipt to us, stating in as few words as possible your complaint. We ship potatoes and onion sets at your risk when you order us to do so.

Testing Seeds. Before starting to fill our orders we test the vitality of all seeds and our customers will receive only such seeds as have proven their germinating qualities. We propose to demonstrate to every customer that "Quality Counts."

As to Warranty. We believe our seeds will produce for you the best crops you have ever grown. Most of the failures with seeds, plants and bulbs are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, too wet or dry soil, unfavorable weather, time and manner of planting, etc. Our customers will readily see that it would be sheer folly for anyone to warrant seeds to produce perfect crops and we want it plainly understood that while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable and also true to name, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., we send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions they are to be returned at once and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded. No officer, agent or employee of the company is authorized to make any warranty whatsoever. It is to our interest, however, to have everything of the highest quality obtainable, and only such seeds that will not only grow but prove true to name and description. We have so much confidence in our seeds that we hereby agree to fill your order free of charge should they prove otherwise than as we represent them in our catalog. We know of no responsible seed firm in the world which guarantees seeds any further than this. Compare with other seed catalogs and you will find we are right.

Cashman's Novelties and Specialties

In Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1924



Plant something out of the ordinary and make your garden more interesting. ::

Cashman's Extra Early Osage **MUSK MELON**

The best melon we have ever grown on our trial ground. A week to ten days earlier than the old type of Osage and nearly as large. The flesh is salmon color, very thick and of the finest quality. We hope that everyone of our customers will at least secure a small amount of this seed for their garden. I am sure you will be more than pleased with it.

PRICES:

Packet .....	.10
Ounce .....	.20
Quarter Pound .....	.60
Pound	1.50

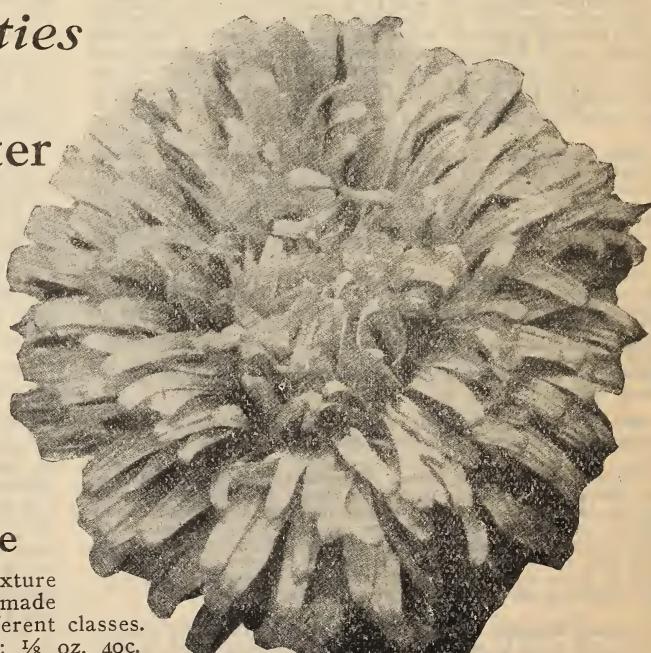
A Few Choice Varieties of Flower Seeds American Beauty Aster

Flowers as Large as Chrysanthemums
on Long Stems.

The American Beauty Aster is one of the finest Aster introductions in a great many years. Almost identical in color with the famous American Beauty Rose. A new strain of the late branching type. The flowers are carried on heavy, long stems. Blooms are often five inches or more across.

PRICES:

Packet	20c
One-Eighth Ounce	50c



Cashman's Aster Mixture

To our customers who want an extra fine mixture we recommend Cashman's Aster Mixture. It is made up of more distinct and desirable of the different classes. We are sure you will like them. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

Hercules, one of the new Spencer Varieties of Sweet Peas

This is a magnificent deep rose pink, of enormous size and often measures two and one-half inches across. The whole flower is of excellent form and much waved and fringed. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

Cashman's Early Sweet Corn



A sweet corn of Golden Bantam quality but a far better yielder. It excells all other early varieties in size, productiveness, and the quality is considered as good as the Golden Bantam. It surpasses all late varieties in quality and early maturity. It is especially valuable for the market gardener who wants the greatest amount of high quality corn in the shortest possible time. Don't fail to try some of this new corn. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c prepaid; 3 lbs. 90c not prepaid.

Cashman's Home Grown Winter Watermelon

The Winter Watermelon has made a decided hit with watermelon growers and the public in general. It is medium size, almost clear white rind and the brightest red flesh. It has small black seeds, very firm and solid. The rind is tough which accounts for its good keeping qualities. It will keep up to December first. The melons should be harvested when ripe and placed in a cool dry cellar. Do not let the melons touch each other. We offer seed grown from Winter Watermelons raised here in Owatonna. The melons were large and ripened early. You should have the best of success with this seed. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

Petasi or Chinese Cabbage

Has the appearance of tall head lettuce. Heads are very firm, almost like cabbage. Packet 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Kitchenette Hubbard Squash.



The Squash You Will Want.

The Minnesota University Agricultural College has again come to the front in producing a squash that we believe is superior to any winter squash grown in the United States. It is specially valuable for northern sections, where the late Green Hubbard often fails to properly mature. This variety matures from 2 to 3 weeks earlier than our Green Hubbard and the quality is considered superior. You can be sure that the Kitchenette will produce good ripe squash any season even though we have an early frost. The fruit is about half the size of the large Hubbard, but what they lack in size they make up in number. In the spring of 1922 the Minnesota University allotted a small quantity of seed to a few actual growers in Minnesota. We were fortunate in securing some of this seed. The seed we offer was grown on our own land from this Minnesota stock. We offered this squash seed to our customers last year for the first time, and the letters we have received from many customers who tried some of this seed show that it is a wonderful squash. Don't fail to plant some. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; 1 lb. \$3.50.

A Collection of Four Fine New Garden Varieties

This Collection Contains One Large Size Packet Each

Cashman's Extra Early Osage Melon	10c	All Four For 35c Postpaid
Cashman's Early Sweet Corn	10c	
Kitchenette Hubbard Squash	15c	
Winter Watermelon	10c	

Pedigreed Washington Asparagus

A rust resisting variety with long stout shoots which are of a dark green color with a rich purple tinge. Packet 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50.

GARDEN SECTION

*Make a Garden and Enjoy the Fascination
of Seeing Things Grow.*

GARDENING is healthful as well as profitable. It is hard to estimate the value of fresh vegetables. Good vegetables are delicious when properly cooked. They are among the choicest dishes that can be obtained. From motives of economy, health and pleasure no home keeper can overlook the home garden as the main source of food supply, especially is true where there are children.

Begin sowing early and sow succession crops until late in the fall. In this way you not only provide fresh vegetables for the table, but a cupboard of canned vegetables and a winter's supply of dry vegetables. This is the time of the year when the garden should be planned, when spring is here, actual work has to commence immediately. By good planning previous to this time a great deal of time and labor will be saved and better results will be accomplished. The plan is half the work, make it early.

The success of the garden is largely dependent upon a close study of the succession of crops and inter-planting wherever practicable. The garden should be so arranged that every part of it is producing a crop, one following the other throughout the entire season. In addition to successions, rotation must be observed carefully as a means of maintaining the vigor of the crop from year to year, as well as to check insects, pests and diseases. For instance, peas and cabbage can be alternated from year to year. A simple method is to merely change the planting plan of this year for next year's garden; placing the varieties that were planted on the east side this year on the west side next year. Considering the high cost of everything we have to buy, there never was a time when a garden was more essential.

We are anxious to help you have a good one. We have been most careful in our selection of varieties and the seeds we do not grow ourselves are grown for us by the best seed specialists in the country. In other words Quality is our first consideration.

Free Premium Offer

To every customer ordering one dollar's worth or more of seeds of any kind, we will send FREE, one packet each of five popular flower seeds of our selection. I am sure you will like the varieties we select. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or over it will not be necessary to remind us of this offer. However, if you send two small orders at different times, the total amounting to \$1.00 or over, it would be well to call our attention to it as it might be overlooked. We want you to have one of these flower beds. Plant and care for it and I am sure you will be more than repaid. It does not take large buildings and expensive landscaping to make a place look homely and attractive. A few flowers and shrubs arranged orderly and with taste, makes the humble cabin the envy of the passer-by.

Postage

We deliver FREE all Vegetable and Flower Seeds in packets, ounces, quarter pounds and pounds. For larger amounts add 6c per pound to list price or consult parcel post zone rates. Purchaser pays transit on Grass Seeds, Farm Seeds, Potatoes, Implements, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies, Etc.

Vegetable Seeds

ASPARGUS

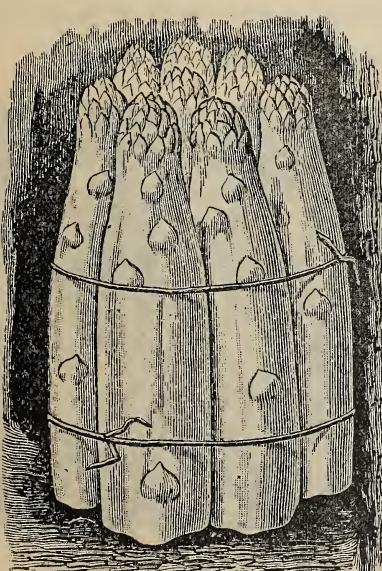
This is one of the earliest and most delicious of spring vegetables. We strongly urge all those who have available space to put in a bed for their own use. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and one inch deep. Cultivate well during the summer, thinning the plants to four inches apart. The next spring transplant into permanent beds. One ounce of seed to fifty feet of drill or five pounds to the acre.

Palmetto. A very early maturing and prolific variety, producing an abundance of very large, deep green root shoots of the best quality. See Nursery Section for Prices on Roots.

Seed, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

Conover's Colossal. This sort is one of the largest and most extensively used green varieties. Shoots bright green, sometimes tinged with purple at the top, very tender and of the best quality.

Seed, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.



BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties

CULTURE—Sow the first crop of beans as soon as the weather warms up, usually about the tenth of May around Owatonna. To have a succession, plant about every two weeks through the summer. Late snap Beans are a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally planted. Rows should be about two feet apart and the beans planted a few inches apart in the row. The plants up to the time of blossoming should have frequent shallow cultivation. Any damage to the roots by cultivation is likely to cause the blossoms to blast, thereby reducing the crop. For convenience the varieties of garden beans

we offer have been separated into classes as follow: Bush or Snap Beans, Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties, Green Podded or Bush Sorts, Dwarf or Bush Lima, Pole Lima, Green Podded Pole or Climbing. The low growing wax podded sorts are often called butter beans. One pound will plant sixty feet of drill; eighty pounds to the acre.

Brittle Wax, the earliest and finest of all wax beans. Brittle Wax is of superb quality and is conceded the "best of all." The bushes are remarkably hardy and very prolific. The plants are of typical bush growth with a lot of fine, rich, green leaves. The pods are carried high enough so that they will not touch the ground. They are handsome, very round and extremely fleshy, and above all, they are always stringless and tender. They measure about seven inches in length and are slightly curved. Brittle Wax has already made a record with its superb quality, extreme earliness and great productiveness. When cooked the pods retain a good yellow color and are of a wonderfully pleasing flavor. They have kidney shaped seed with dark markings around the eye. There is no other bean in existence that can compare with Brittle Wax.

Improved Golden Wax. This variety is well known and is largely planted. Very vigorous, medium early and rust proof. A dependable cropper whether sown in spring or fall.

Pencil Pod Black Wax: Especially desirable for market gardeners on account of its earliness and heavy yielding qualities.

Green Podded or Bush Sorts

Burpee's Stringless. The great leader in green pods.

Bountiful. A new stringless that you will like.

Improved White Navy Bean

We have selected a Navy Bean which we believe will suit the average planter. It is of medium size and one of the earliest of the navy varieties.

BEAN PRICE LIST

Bush or Snap Beans, Yellow Wax or Podded Varieties

	Pkt.	½ Lb. prepaid	1 Lb. prepaid	3 Lbs. collect
Brittle Wax .....	.10	.25	.35	.90
Improved Golden Wax .....	.10	.20	.30	.70
Pencil Pod Black Wax .....	.10	.20	.30	.70
Wardwell's Kidney Wax .....	.10	.20	.30	.70
Davis White Wax .....	.10	.20	.30	.70

Green Podded Dwarf or Bush Sorts

	Pkt.	½ Lb. prepaid	1 Lb. prepaid	3 Lbs. collect
Burpee's Stringless .....	.10	.20	.30	.70
Bountiful .....	.10	.20	.30	.70
Refugee or Thousand to One .....	.10	.20	.30	.70
Improved White Navy .....	.10	.15	.25	.65

Bush Lima Beans

	Pkt.	½ Lb. prepaid	1 Lb. prepaid	3 Lbs. collect
Henderson's Bush Lima .....	.10	.20	.30	.70
Burpee's Bush Lima .....	.10	.20	.30	.70

Pole Liam Beans

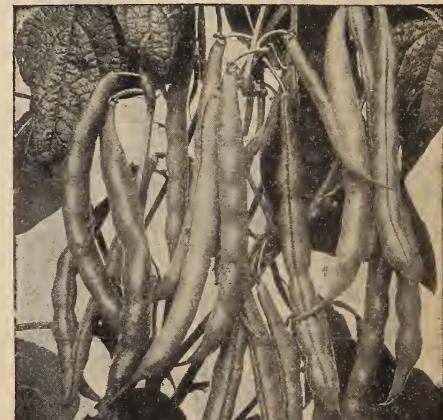
	Pkt.	½ Lb. prepaid	1 Lb. prepaid	3 Lbs. collect
Large White Lima .....	.10	.20	.30	.70

Pole or Lima Green Pod

	Pkt.	½ Lb. prepaid	1 Lb. prepaid	3 Lbs. collect
Kentuck Wonder or Old Homestead....	.10	.20	.30	.70
Scarlet Runner .....	.10	.20	.30	.70



Burpee's Brittle Wax



Bountiful



BEETS

One ounce sows fifty feet of drill—from four to six pounds to an acre.

For early beets sow as soon as the ground can be worked. The main crop should be seeded from the 15th to the 20th of May in drills 15 inches apart and 1½ inches deep. As the plants grow thin them to six inches apart in the drills. Young plants make excellent greens. Deep rich loam is the best for beets.

Beets that You Will Want

Our customers will find our special strains of beets, like Detroit Dark Red, Early Blood Turnip and Crosby's Early Egyptian are without a superior. We will only give description of the varieties we think best for planting. We do not think it necessary to take space giving description of varieties that have been listed in every catalogue for many years. However we have good seed of these varieties on hand. Look in the price list.

Detroit Dark Red. Unequaled as a big cropper. There is no question but what this variety is one of the best deep red turnip beets, not only for market gardeners, but also for home use. One of the very best for canning. Its color, shape and general appearance makes it popular everywhere. The leaves grow upright which makes it possible to plant them much closer together than most varieties of beets. Skin dark red, flesh bright red, sweet, tender and delicious. Should be planted in every garden.

Early Blood Turnip. One of the best, round, well formed, has only one tap root, flesh is deep blood red, very sweet and tender. They do not grow large and coarse, and having small tops, they can be planted close.

Crosby's Early Egyptian. The most popular early beet. This is a beet famous for both shape, color and quality. It is extremely early and considered the most popular beet for early planting. Our strain is a deep red color, is smooth, tender, and is very palatable. It is an excellent beet for market gardeners as it is ready for market before any other variety.

NOTE—For the home garden you should plant Detroit Dark Red for the main crop and Crosby's Early Egyptian for early use.

Sugar Beets

One ounce sows one hundred feet of drills, five lbs. to the acre in drills or fifteen to twenty lbs. broadcast.

Sugar beets are extensively grown for the purpose of extracting the sugar and also for stock feeding. They are highly nutritious and are easily stored for winter. The seed should be sown in drills from two to three feet apart and covered from one to one and one-half inches deep. Sugar beets may be sown any time during April, May or June. Thin plants to eight inches apart in the row. They are easily stored in outdoor pits and covered with straw or soil.

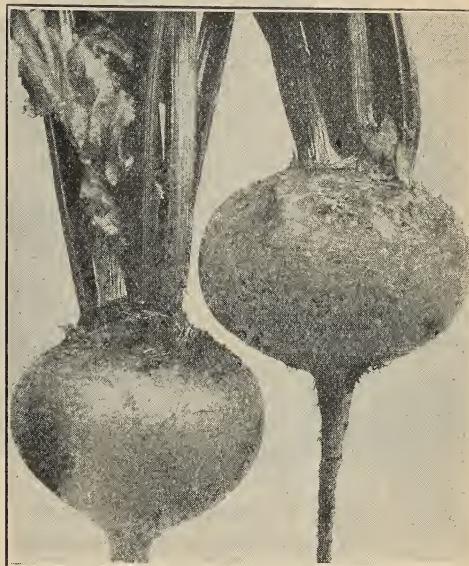
Stock Beets or Mangels

Sow same as Sugar Beets.

A splendid winter feed for cattle and hogs, increases the flow of milk, yields larger crops than turnips and are higher in feeding value. They require the same soil and climate as sugar beets and are sown any time up to June 15th. The roots must be taken up before severe freezing sets in. The leaves are trimmed off and the roots placed in piles and covered with layers of straw and soil.

We believe you will like the **Giant Sludstrup** better than any other mangel. It not only is a heavy yielder but the roots are easy to harvest, not going so deep in the ground as the **Mammoth Long Red**.

The **Mammoth Long Red** is undoubtedly the heaviest yielder and the largest of all mangels. The roots are often more than two feet in length and six inches in diameter, the skin is red and the flesh white. This variety has yielded as high as fifty tons per acre.



Detroit Dark Red.

BEET PRICE LIST

Table Beets

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Detroit Dark Red .....	.10	.15	.35	.95
Early Blood Turnip .....	.05	.10	.25	.70
Crosby's Early Egyptian .....	.05	.10	.25	.65
Crimson Globe .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Swiss Chard .....	.05	.15	.25	.75
Half Long Blood .....	.05	.10	.20	.65

Sugar Beets

White Klein Wanzelben .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Vilmorans Improved .....	.05	.15	.25	.65

Mangels for Stock Feeding

Mammoth Long Red .....	.05	.10	.25	.70
Giant Sludstrup .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Half Sugar .....	.05	.10	.20	.50

It pays to buy the best—Plant Cashman's Seeds of Quality

CASHMAN'S QUALITY CABBAGE

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. Set from 8,000 to 10,000 plants to the acre of early sorts and 6,000 of the large late kinds.

No vegetable is of greater importance than cabbage and its place is almost assured in every garden. Therefore you should be most particular in buying your seed. In placing our contract for cabbage seed we consider only quality and we pride ourselves on having the highest grade of cabbage seed that is obtainable. I am sure that you will like our Imported strain of Danish Ballhead or Hollander. Cabbage requires a deep rich soil and thorough working to insure good solid full sized heads. Sow early sorts in hot-beds from 6 to 8 weeks before time to set out plants in field or garden. Transplant to rows 3 feet apart.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD
The Best Variety of Early Cabbage

stem and short stem. The short stem is often known as the Danish Round. In order that our customers may not become confused we are calling ours the Danish Ball-Head and our strain is of the medium stem type. We can also supply the short stem seed if specified. We are offering Imported strain in this variety of cabbage and have been most particular in selection.

Cashman's Selected Home Grown Strain of Hollander. A strain produced in this country. Grows on a shorter stem and produces heads generally larger than other stocks. Trials have shown that this cabbage produces more uniform typical heads than can be grown from stock obtainable elsewhere. This seed will come a little higher in price, but the small difference in price, we believe, is more than made up in quality.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. A very fine strain of the Late Flat Dutch. The heads are of bluish green color, flat on top, are solid and large, has no useless outer leaves, and grows low with short stems. It cuts white and crisp, the flavor is excellent. This strain is a little earlier than the Old Late Flat Dutch and is quite free from a tendency to burst. It is a big producer. We do not hesitate to recommend our stock even to the largest growers as we have been most careful in selection.

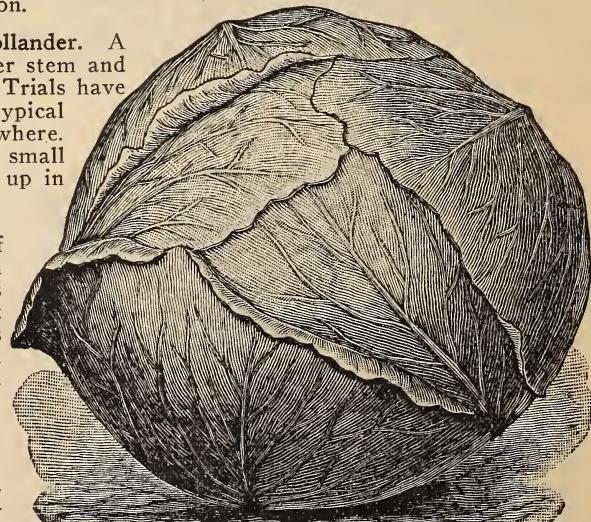
American Drumhead Savoy. Has curled or crinkled leaves, crisp, white solid flesh, better quality than the ordinary kind, possesses the rich flavor of the cauliflower. Late and a fine keeper.

Red Dutch. Every home garden should contain at least a few plants of red cabbage. The house wife prizes them for pickling and salads. Red cabbage for market is a profitable crop to grow. For

Early Jersey Wakefield. Is the most popular extra early variety. The heads are very solid and pointed. The quality is excellent. Next to the Early Jersey Wakefield in earliness comes the Charleston Wakefield. It is about 5 days later, is considerable larger, producing a much larger head. The general shape of the head is thicker and not so sharply pointed, very popular with market gardeners. The Copenhagen Market is of Danish origin being a hybrid between Danish Summer Ballhead and a North European variety. This cabbage has made a wonderful showing in the few years it has been on the market, both commercially and privately. The head is almost round, firm and solid and the fact that it is almost as early as the Charleston Wakefield places it in a class by itself. It is a big yielder.

Early Summer. Is a flat-headed variety which usually takes about 110 days before they are fit to use. Its color is a bluish-green.

Cashman's Imported Strain of Danish Ball-Head or Hollander. A wonderful Cabbage. It is without doubt the best variety for storage purposes and thousands of acres are grown in our northern states. The head is nearly round, solid, and of good quality. It seems to grow well on most any soil which no doubt adds to its popularity. There are three different strains of Danish Ball-Head, long stem, medium



Cashman's Selected Home Grown Strain of Hollander

early crop start seed in hot-bed.

(Note—To those growing for the market, we shall be pleased to quote special price on large lots).

CABBAGE PRICE LIST

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield ....	.05	.30	.85	3.00	Cashman's Special Strain			
Charleston Wakefield .....	.05	.25	.85	2.75	of Hollander .....	.15	.70	2.50 10.00
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch....	.05	.25	.75	2.75	Premium Late Flat Dutch..	.05	.30	.85 3.00
Danish Ball-head or Hol- lander, Imported strain....	.10	.40	1.20	4.25	American Drumhead Savoy	.05	.25	.75 .
Early Summer .....	.05	.25	.85	3.00	Red Dutch .....	.05	.35	1.00 3.75
					Copenhagen Market .....	.10	.45	1.75 5.00

CARROTS FOR THE TABLE

One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Three to four pounds to an acre.

Early
Chantenay

The carrot is one of the most nutritious and healthful roots and should be used more for the table as well as for stock feeding purposes. Sow in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart as soon as the ground can be worked, covering the seed about one-half inch. The plants should be thinned to about four inches. For field culture sow in drills eighteen to twenty-four inches apart.

Early Scarlet Horn. This new variety is excellent for planting early out of doors for the table. The roots are orange red, about three inches long, tuber shaped but tapering abruptly to a small tap.

Early Chantenay. A splendid early variety. A main crop variety, especially desirable for market gardeners. Very smooth, deep orange in color, fine grained, not liable to crack when growing, a fine table sort and a good cropper. Buy our special strain; it is carefully selected.

Danver's Half Long. A favorite variety and very largely grown. The roots measure from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter and from 5 to 6 inches in length, and hold their thickness well, tapering very gently and abruptly pointed at the base. The flesh is fine grained and of a beautiful orange color and free from woody fibre. The best variety for winter storage. Sown between May 20th and June 1st.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

These can be grown easily in good loose soil. They keep well when stored for winter and form an extremely wholesome addition to the winter rations for stock when fed with corn and dry fodder. Plant the seed from May 10th to June 20th. Seed should be sown thinly in drills about 3 feet apart, using 4 lbs. of seed to the acre. They make their best growth during the cool fall months, and can be left out of doors until freezing sets in.

CARROT PRICE LIST

Table Carrots	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Early Chantenay .....	.05	.10	.25	.85
Danvers Half Long .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Oxheart .....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Early Scarlet Horn .....	.05	.10	.25	.85

Stock Carrots	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Mastadon .....	.05	.10	.20	.70

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce to 1,500 plants. Culture same as for Cabbage.

A species of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The delicate flavor is improved by a touch of frost. For early use sow seed in April in hotbed; transplant to cold frame as soon as leaves

develop, and set out, where the plants are to remain, in June. For late use sow in June.

Improved Dwarf. Dwarf habit, and less liable to aphid than any other variety. Grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high in a single stem, which is covered its entire length with miniature cabbage heads. Price, pkt. 5c.

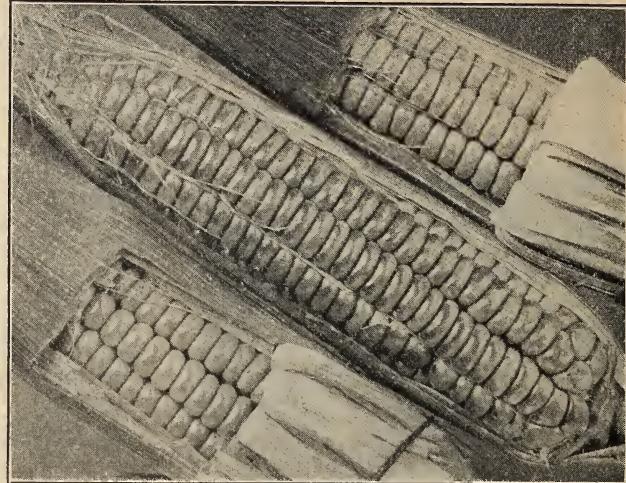
SWEET CORN

One pound of seed planted three or four inches apart is sufficient for 500 feet of row. Ten pounds per acre if planted in hills.

As a general rule, sweet corn may be planted when all danger of frost is past. In the vicinity of Owatonna around May 5th to May 10th, is about right for Golden Bantam, 15th to 20th for less hardy varieties. Plant the seed in rows far enough apart so that it can be cultivated and space the kernels 3 to 4 inches apart in a row. Cover with 1 to 2 inches of fine soil, packing it well. Make succession sowings every 10 to 12 days up to July 1st.

Varieties. For different purposes you will have the best results with the following varieties. For home garden, for early crop, plant Cashman's Early, Golden Bantam and Peep O' Day. For second crop plant Early Evergreen and Early Minnesota. For late crop, Stowell's Evergreen. For canning, Stowell's Evergreen, Early Evergreen and Country Gentleman are extensively used.

Golden Bantam. Is ready for use in about 60 days and is the pride of the garden. The ears are small but of remarkable quality, without doubt the sweetest sugar corn grown. While the individual plant and ear are small, it may be planted much closer than the larger ear sorts, so that it produces almost as much as the larger varieties. The plant is about 5 feet high, early, and is particularly adapted to a small garden on account of its size, to the larger garden on account of its excessive cropping abilities and to everyone who likes a delicious, palatable sweet corn with a flavor that satisfies.



Golden Bantam—the Pride of the Home Garden

Cashman's Early is particularly attractive when cooked and tastes just as good as it looks, far excelling any other yellow variety in quality and flavor, with the possible exception of Golden Bantam. It is ready for the table only a few days after the Golden Bantam.

Peep O'Day. This variety has two outstanding features, its extraordinary earliness, and unparalleled sweetness. Next to the Golden Bantam and Cashman's Early we believe there is no variety that compares with it. The Peep O' Day is a big producer and if planted in succession, delicious corn can be secured for the table throughout the entire season. This variety is very popular with market gardeners.

Early Minnesota. A good producer and a very popular early sort.

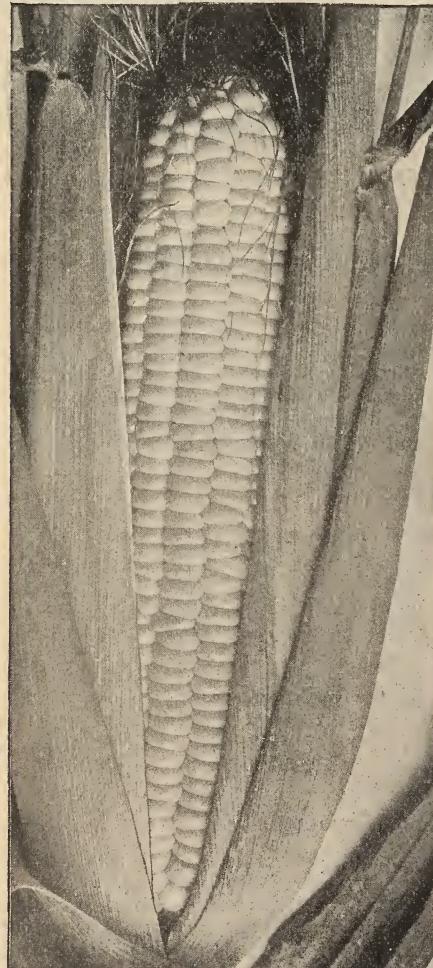
Early Evergreen. Comes second among the early varieties. It is the finest and earliest of the large eared intermediate varieties which will fill up the gap between the early and late corn. It is about ten days later than the early sorts and about two weeks earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are large and usually from 12 to 14 rowed.

Crosby's Early. Another variety that comes in between the early and late varieties.

Country Gentleman. Is a favorite with planters and is widely grown on contract for canning factories.

Stowell's Evergreen. This is the standard variety of late corn. The stalks will attain a height of seven feet and bearing ears about six inches long. Stowell's Evergreen has a heavy sugar content, is therefore very desirable for canning purposes. We recommend it above all varieties of late sweet corn.

NOTICE. Prices on sweet corn by the packet up to and including one lb. include postage. When larger quantities are wanted by parcel post add 6 cents per lb. to list price or consult parcel post zone rates.

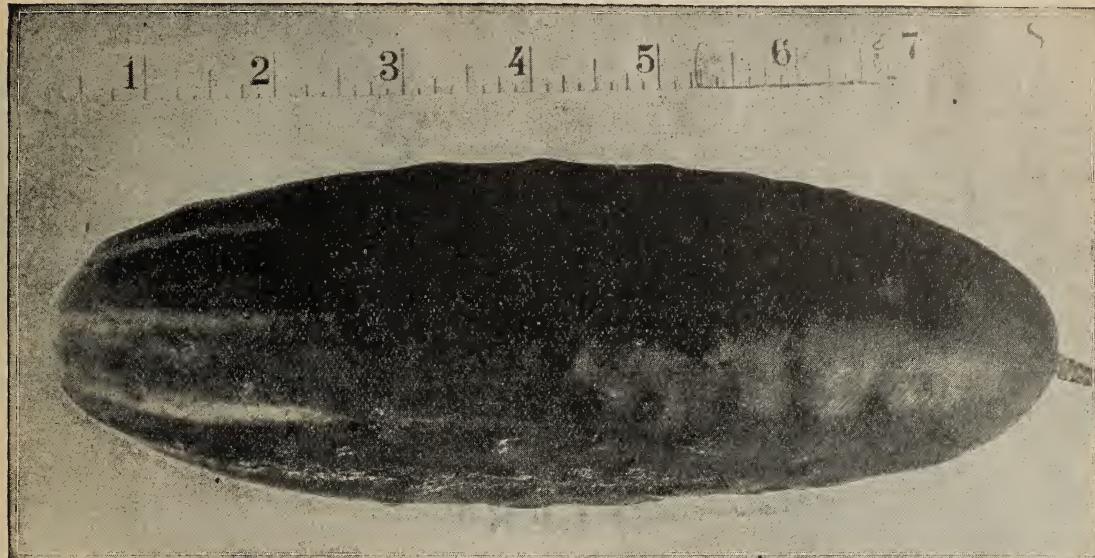


Stowell's Evergreen—the Best for Canning

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	1 Lb.	3 lbs. not Large size prepaid	3 lbs. not Large size prepaid
Cashman's Early .....	.10	.25	.40	.90	
Golden Bantam .....	.10	.15	.25	.60	
Peep O'Day .....	.10	.15	.25	.65	
Early Minnesota .....	.10	.15	.25	.65	
Crosby's Early .....	.10	.15	.25	.65	
Country Gentleman .....	.10	.15	.25	.65	
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.10	.15	.25	.65	

FOR PICKLING**CUCUMBERS****FOR SLICING**

Two ounces for 100 hills, two pounds for an acre.

**You Will Like Cashman's Early Fortune Cucumber**

Plantings should be delayed until settled warm weather as the plants are very tender. Form well tilled, flat hills of rich soil, six feet apart each way. Mix in a quantity of thoroughly decomposed manure, working the soil to a depth of six inches or more. The plants should not be hoed while wet with dew in the morning. Dust with Slug-Shot to kill cucumber bugs and worms. Spray with Black Leaf "Forty" to kill plant lice. To prevent blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture as soon as the runners form. It may be necessary to do this every two weeks.

Cashman's Early Fortune. For general purposes it is hard to beat this variety. It is especially popular for the home garden as it can be used for both pickling and slicing. Early Fortune is ready for table use in about sixty days. It is very productive and disease resistant. The fruit is about six inches long and slightly tapered, flesh white, very firm and with few seeds. It has a rich dark green color and is an excellent shipper. The vines grow strong and are very robust.

Improved White Spine. One of the most popular and profitable strains of the White Spine Cucumber. The real merit of this sort has gained for it an ever increasing demand, especially in the large cucumber growing districts. Rich green color throughout its entire length, very straight and symmetrical. Is ready for market in about 65 days.

The Chicago Pickling. Is considered the most popular pickling cucumber grown. It is a small oval, prickly variety, quite different from all others. Matures early and produces an immense number of desirable shaped pickles. It is the smallest of all

varieties and should be pickled when young and tender. We are offering an extra select strain in this variety.

Extra Early Klondike. An excellent white spine sort for shipping to distant markets and a profitable variety for market gardeners. Ready for market in about sixty days.

Davis Perfect. A big producer and has the smallest quantity of seed of any cucumber grown. Color changes when ripening to a cream, when thoroughly ripe to a yellow.

CUCUMBER PRICE LIST

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Cashman's Early Fortune..	.05	.15	.40	1.40
Improved White Spine .....	.05	.10	.35	1.40
Chicago Pickling .....	.05	.10	.35	1.40
Extra Early Klondike .....	.05	.10	.35	1.40
Davis Perfect .....	.05	.10	.35	1.40
Improved Long Green .....	.05	.10	.35	1.20
Japanese Climbing .....	.05	.10	.40	

BROCCOLI

One ounce to 3,000 plants. Culture same as Cauliflower.

White Cape. Heads medium size, close, compact, and of a creamy white color; one of the most certain to head. Broccoli requires the same culture as Cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have originated. It gives excellent results in cool climates, being more hardy than Cauliflower. Price, Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.



CAULIFLOWER

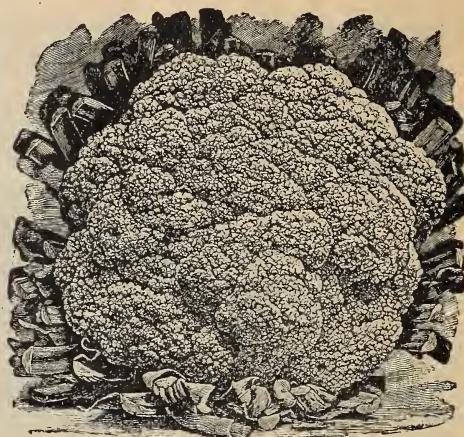
One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

For spring and early summer use sow in March or early in April in hotbed and transplant when large enough into another or the same frame, and gradually hardening them off, preparatory to planting them out as soon the ground is in a fit condition. Set plants in open ground in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Plenty of good manure must be incorporated with the soil and the latter to be brought into the highest state of fertility. No application, however, is more necessary or more useful than the cultivator and hoe. For late crop sow at same time as late cabbage and treat in the same manner.

Early Snowball. Earliest of all varieties, best for both private and market purposes and admirably adapted for forcing or wintering. With reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form round, solid, compact and very white, curd-like heads of very fine quality.

Dwarf Erfurt. This variety is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Produces large, fine heads, compact and of excellent quality. Very early. Plants dwarf. Our seed of this strain can be depended upon as the very best.

Prices. Early Snowball or Dwarf Erfurt, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$1.65



Early Snowball

CELERY

One ounce is sufficient for 600 feet of drill. One ounce sown in seed bed will produce 10,000 plants.



Golden Self Blanching

For the earliest crop, seed should be sown in the hotbed during February or March. When your young plants are large enough and the weather becomes mild they can be transplanted in the open. For the main crop the seed may be sown in the open ground as early in the spring as the ground can be put in condition. The plants should be transplanted into rows in July. Celery requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. A well drained loam will give the best results.

Golden Self Blanching. The best of all self blanching varieties. It is of compact growth, with thick, solid, heavy ribbed stalks which blanch easily to a clear waxy yellow. The stalks are crisp and solid, free from stringiness, and of most delicious flavor.

Improved White Plume. The earliest and most easily blanched celery in cultivation but is not a long keeper. Plants grow rapidly. This is a very satisfactory variety for the home garden.

Giant Pascal. A well known winter variety with large bunches of long, heavily ribbed stalks. A splendid keeper for winter use.

CELERIAC--Turnip Rooted Celery

Grown mostly for its bulbous roots. Seeds are planted in the same way as for Celery.

Giant Erfurt. A standard variety producing turnip-shaped roots which are very smooth and tender.

EGG PLANT

One ounce for 1,000 plants.

Sow in hot beds the first week in April. Protect the young plants from cold at night. Plant out June 1st $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

Improved New York Spineless. The plants are low, stalky, of branching habit and absolutely free from spines. A very early and continuous producer of handsome purple fruit of the largest size and finest quality.

Celery	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
Golden Self Blanching, special stock	.0	.75	2.40
Improved White Plume	.05	.25	.60
Giant Pascal	.05	.25	.75

Celeriac	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
Giant Erfurt	.10	.35	1.00
Egg Plant	.10	.35	1.00
Improved N. Y. Spineless	.10	.50	1.00

ENDIVE

One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Sow in the spring as soon as the ground is free from frost, and repeat to within sixty days of autumn frost. Drill in rows of two feet and thin the plants to eight inches apart. Cultivate same as lettuce.

Green Curled. Standard sort for fall and winter use. Plants furnish an attractive appetizing salad, especially when blanched; also used much for garnishing. If boiled it makes excellent greens. Successive sowings furnish a supply almost the year around. Very rapidly growing in demand.

White Curled. A very beautiful sort of which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. They are crisp and tender.

KALE, or Borecole

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

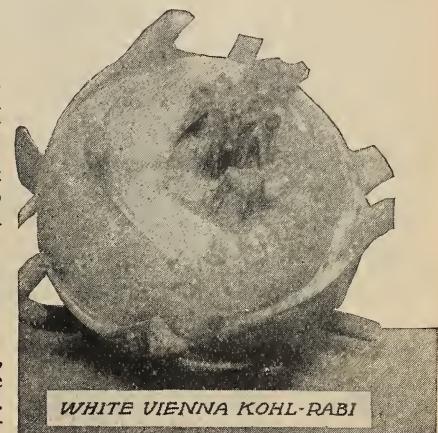
Of hardy character and succeeds in almost any soil. Sow in early spring when the oak is in full leaf. Drill in rows of two and one-half feet and thin to eight to ten inches. Largely used for supplying greens during fall, winter and spring.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. This plant is low and compact with large, bright, deep green curled leaves, cut and crimped so that the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. Very hardy and not injured by frost.

KOHL RABI

One ounce is sufficient for 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. Dwarf and early. Bulb handsome, firm, glossy white and tender. Leaves small and few of them. The best variety for home table use and an excellent market sort. Very popular for its most delicious flavor. Perfectly adapted for frame culture and forcing.



WHITE VIENNA KOHL-RABI

LEEK

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Sow early in the spring in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows thirteen inches apart and six inches between the plants, as deep as possible to aid the blanching process.

Large American Flag. This vegetable belongs to the onion family. We offer a very superior strain of this popular variety. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging two inches through by ten inches long, blanching beautifully white and fine, mild flavor.

PRICE LIST

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.
Endive, white or green Curled	.05	.10	.40	Kohl Rabi .....	.05	.25	.60
Kale or Borecole .....	.05	.15	.50	Leek .....	.05	.10	.40

LETTUCE

One ounce will sow 125 feet of drill and produce 3,000 plants.

To have the best lettuce it should be kept growing rapidly, a rich light soil is best, along with plenty of sunlight and moisture. Sow seed in ground when season will permit, in rows 1½ feet apart. For succession sow every two or three weeks after that, selecting the right variety. Thin plants in the row to four to six inches, depending upon the variety. For best head lettuce give plants plenty of room.

Loose Leaf or Curled Varieties

Grand Rapids. This variety does not form solid heads but makes large compact bunches of leaves, with attractively fringed edges. It is one of the most popular of the loose-leaved varieties, very popular in the winter markets and sells well on account of its handsome appearance. Very easily raised out doors. Our stock is especially fine.

Black Seeded Simpson. A splendid loose-leaf or curled leaf lettuce and enjoys a great popularity with market and home gardeners. Grows



Grand Rapids

LETTUCE (Continued)

very large leaves, the inner ones forming a small head. Very easily grown. It has a clear light green appearance and an all around lettuce under glass, cold frames or in open ground. It is ready for market in about forty-five days.

Early Prize Head. Very popular for the home garden.

Head Varieties.

Cashman's May King. The best early head lettuce. This variety is about four years old and is now considered one of the most popular varieties of head lettuce, especially by the market gardeners. It grows very quickly even in the cold weather of spring. The habit of growth is very compact and close. The plant is practically all head, heads weigh from twelve to fifteen ounces and are so solid that they can be marketed in perfect condition. Ready for market in 50 to 55 days.

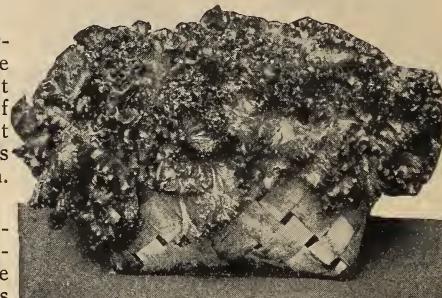
Improved Hanson. There is without doubt more Hanson lettuce sold than any other variety. Its table quality is perfection itself, having a sweet, rich flavor, and its ability to keep a long time in good condition is one of its leading characteristics. The heads are large and may be planted any time during the summer as an out door lettuce only. Ready for market in fifty-five days. We take special care in selecting our seed.

Selected Big Boston. One of the greatest favorites. The popularity of this head lettuce is pretty general throughout the United States. It is a fine forcing variety for cold frame during the winter months. Produces heads of very large size, often measuring ten to twelve inches across and succeeds better in cooler temperature than do most forcing strains. The large heads are beautifully blanched.

LETTUCE PRICE LIST

Black Seeded Simpson
Grand Rapids
Early Prize Head
Improved Hanson
Cashman's May King
Selected Big Boston

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Black Seeded Simpson .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Grand Rapids .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Early Prize Head .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Improved Hanson .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Cashman's May King .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Selected Big Boston .....	.05	.15	.35	1.15



Cashman's May King

POP CORN

Plant at the rate of twelve pounds to the acre in drills three feet apart and two to three inches in the row.

Pop Corn is a very profitable crop. Yields well even in unfavorable seasons and there is usually a good market for it. May be planted quite late in the season which is another advantage for it.

Very often there is good money and lots of pleasure in little things, which, because they are small, people are likely to overlook. Pop Corn is one of these. The following are some of its profitable uses: It matures early and can be fed with profit to calves, pigs, especially during the fall or early winter. It yields in shell corn nearly as much as field corn. Pop Corn brings a much higher price, either shelled or on ear, than other corn. Hundreds of carloads are sold annually for popping purposes and used in cracker jacks and other like confections. Boys and girls now is your chance to grow an acre or more of pop corn and have your own spending money next winter.

Japanese Hulless. Grows about five feet tall and bears two or three ears per stalk, dries out quickly, and is ready for popping soon after husking. This variety is considered the best for the North Central states. There is usually a good market for it as it is almost hulless and very profitable.

White Rice. Everybody knows the old variety named White Rice. Bears from two to four ears on the stalk and produces from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. to the acre. Sure to grow, quick to mature, and easy to harvest. Our White Rice pop corn should be planted in every garden; grains are of fine flavor, large, and snowy white.

POP CORN PRICE LIST

	Large Pkt.	1/2 Lb.	1 Lb.	3 Lb.
Japanese Hulless .....	.10	.15	.25	.60
White Rice .....	.10	.15	.25	.60

CITY GARDEN COLLECTION

Contains one packet each of the following fourteen distinct varieties:

BEANS Early Yellow Wax
BEET Early Round Red
CABBAGE Early
CARROT Early
CORN, Sweet Early or Late
CUCUMBER Early Fortune
LETTUCE Grand Rapids

14 Packets Only

60c
Postpaid

ONION Red Globe
PARSNIP Hollow Crown
PEAS large size Early Dwarf
RADISH Early Scarlet Turnip
RADISH White Icicle
TOMATO Chalk's Early Jewel
TURNIP Early White Globe

CASHMAN'S PEDIGREED MUSK MELONS

One ounce of seed to 60 hills. Three pounds to the acre.

Musk melons or Cantaloupe like a warm rich soil, a little sandy preferred. Plant seeds in hills from 4 to 6 feet apart each way and 7 to 10 seeds in a hill. Thin to 3 or 4 plants after all danger of insects is past. Well rotted manure or other fertilizer well mixed with the soil is a great help. Conditions of growth has a good deal to do with the quality of the melon. Give shallow cultivation until the vines cover the ground. Pinch off the ends of the shoots.

Our special variety, the Cashman's Extra Early Osage, is a variety we can recommend for planting throughout the central states. We believe it to be superior to any other variety we have yet grown. However, we offer several good varieties as individual tastes differ. Emerald Gem is hard to beat for the home gardener. Osage or Miller's Cream is another fine sort for the particular home grower. Both are salmon flesh varieties. For shippers or market gardeners we recommend Cashman's Extra Early Osage, Rocky Ford and Paul Rose.

Good seed is a very important item. It is quite necessary to get northern grown seed. All our musk melon seed is either grown in Minnesota or Michigan.

Cashman's Extra Early Osage. Quality the best. Just the right size. We have taken great pride in our strain of Osage melon, each year carefully selecting our seed in this variety so that we believe now we can please the most particular. The fruit is medium to large in size, oval in shape and dark green in color. This variety is a favorite on account of its rich delicious flavor and superior quality and is considered the best general melon in cultivation. Will do well on soils where other melons will fail.

Emerald Gem. This variety is well known and is considered the most delicious musk melon. It is one of the earliest to ripen, and while it is not a good shipper, it is unequaled for home use and near-by markets.

A very vigorous grower and a big bearer. The skin is a rich deep green, flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color and ripens in seventy days.

Paul Rose or Petosky. An extra good shipping and keeping salmon fleshed melon. It is a cross between the Osage and the Emerald Gem. Ripens about ten days earlier than the Osage. The average length is about five inches and weight about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Rocky Ford. The melon that made Rocky Ford, Colorado famous. Very profitable for market purposes. The melons are very uniform in size and shape, being slightly oval. The flesh is light green in color, ripening clear to the rind. Other green flesh varieties that are very popular are the Early Hackensack and Jenny Lind.

New Honey Dew. This melon has become famous since its introduction. It is nearly white, turning to lemon yellow when ripening. Surface is absolutely smooth, very sweet with a delightful flavor.

MUSK MELON PRICE LIST

Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.		
Osage or Miller's Cream ....	.05	.15	.35	\$1.35	Emerald Gem .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Early Hackensack .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	Paul Rose .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Jenny Lind .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	Honey Dew .....	.05	.20	.40	1.30
Netted Gem .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00	Cashman's Ex. Early Osage	.10	.20	.60	1.50
Rocky Ford .....	.05	.20	.40	1.50					

Paul Rose or Petosky



Osage or Miller's Cream



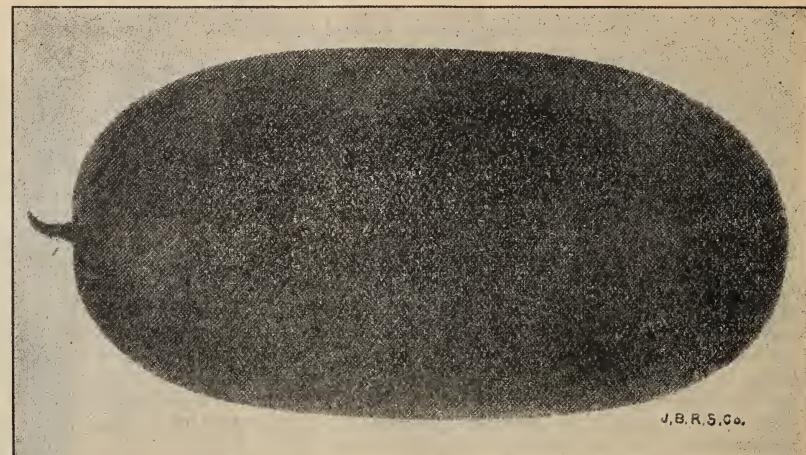
Paul Rose or Petosky

Order Early Your order is sure to receive more prompt attention during the early part of the season. Later we are rushed, which is bound to slow up the filling of orders to some extent. Be sure to write your name and address plainly when ordering.

WATERMELONS

One ounce of seed is required for 40 hills. Three to four pounds will plant an acre.

Watermelons are easy to grow and a sufficient quantity for home use can be grown practically all over the country. Northern grown seed should be planted because it matures in a short season and will grow larger and better plants than seeds from the south, as well as ripen much earlier. We offer only northern grown seeds in our watermelons. Sandy soil, with a good exposure to the sun is the best for watermelons. The soil should be tilled deeply before planting but should receive shallow cultivation afterwards. Cultivate often and thoroughly. Plant from eight to ten seeds in a hill, eight to ten feet apart each way. When the danger of insects is past, thin to three or four good healthy plants. Dust with Slug-Shot to kill bugs and spray with "Black Leaf Forty" to kill melon lice.



J.B.R.S.C.

Tom Watson

COLE'S EARLY--the Best Melon for Minnesota This is one of the best melons for family use and home market. Melons seldom grow longer than twelve inches and nine inches in diameter. They are always sure to ripen and what they lack in size they make up in number. The rind is very thin and it is not a good shipper. The flesh is bright red, crisp and delicate. It can be grown over a large latitude than any other variety. Ripens in about seventy days.

Sweetheart. We offer a fine strain of the Sweetheart variety. Excellent for home and market use. The fruit is large, oval and very light green. It is exceedingly sweet and a good shipper. Matures in about seventy-five days.

Tom Watson. The most popular of all watermelons. This melon has surprised everybody with its popularity. A recent introduction but it already occupies a very prominent place in the market everywhere. It is a long green variety and the flesh is intensely red in color, a good yielder and a good money maker in all markets. It is not as early as Cole's Early. Matures in about eighty-five days.

Kleckley's Sweet. Considered one of the sweetest melons grown. Matures in about eighty days.

WINTER WATERMELON

Cashman's Winter Watermelon. Owatonna Grown Seed. This winter watermelon has made a

decided hit with the watermelon growers and the public in general, each year it is becoming more popular. This last season it was grown over a large range in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin. The seed we have to offer is Owatonna grown and the fruit that this seed was taken from was surely luscious. This melon is of medium size, almost clear white rind. The rind is very tough which accounts for its good keeping qualities. This melon will keep up to December 1st. The melons should be harvested when ripe and placed in a cool dry cellar. Do not let the melons touch each other.

WATERMELON PRICE LIST

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Cole's Early .....	.05	.10	.25	.95
Sweetheart .....	.05	.10	.25	.90
Tom Watson .....	.05	.10	.25	.90
Kleckley's Sweet .....	.05	.10	.25	.85
Cashman's Winter .....	.10	.25	.60	2.25

CITRON

One ounce for 30 hills. Four or five pounds in hills to an acre.

The same care should be given to citron as musk melons. Grows well on similar soil. Largely used for preserves. The vine and fruit are quite similar to the watermelon, the flesh is white and solid throughout and of fine quality for making pies, sauces, preserves, etc. Closely resembles apples in flavor.

Red Seeded. Considered the best of the citron family. This variety is excellent for preserving, being round, green and smooth. Prices, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 95c.

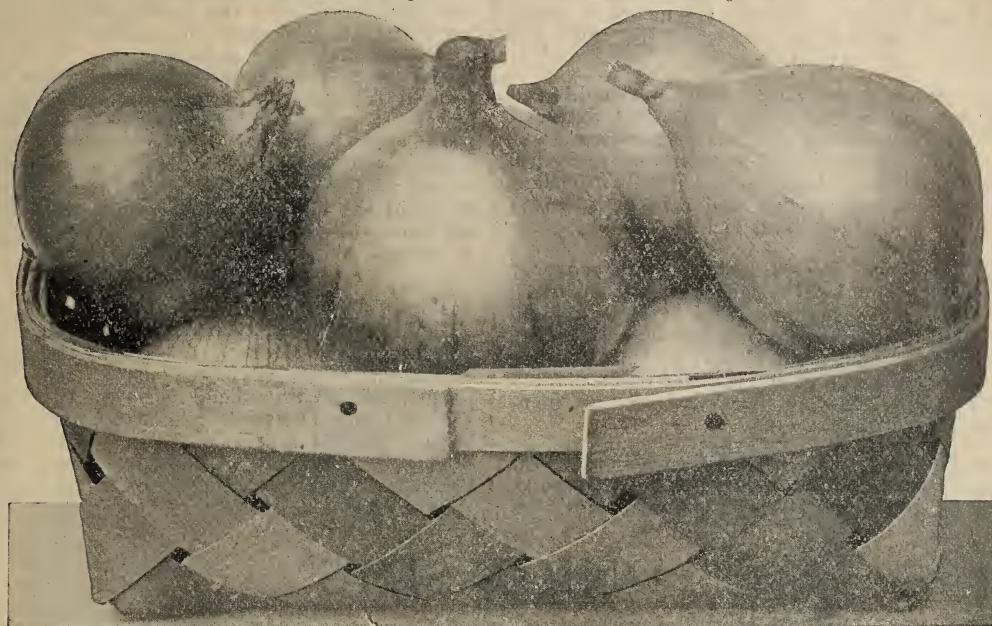
MUSTARD

White London. The leaves are generally used while quite young in salads and for garnishing. Successive sowing furnish a continuous supply. Prices, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



ONION SEED

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill. Four to five pounds to the acre.



Cashman's Southport Yellow Globe.

More money can be made off an acre of ground by growing onions than by any other crop. Good soil and intense cultivation are necessary. The small grower has the same chance as the large grower as a small piece of ground produces a large quantity of onions.

Many times the boys or the women folks of the family have made their pin money off of a small patch of onions. The seed is the all important thing. There are many poor strains of onion seed on the market which will produce onions, but usually all shapes and sizes. Buy your seed from a reliable firm. Our sale of onion seeds to the market gardeners has increased from year to year which proves that our strain of onion seed is very satisfactory. Be very careful about the preparation of the soil as the richer the soil the bigger the crop you can grow. Be sure that it is worked thoroughly and smooth. Sow the seed as early as the ground can be put in condition in rows about fifteen inches apart, covering about one-half inch deep. When the onions are up keep well cultivated and free from weeds, and when the plants are showing well up above the ground thin to 1 inch apart.

The Globe Family

Cashman's Southport Yellow Globe. Raised here at Owatonna. We believe we have one of the finest strains of Yellow Globe Onion in the country. Bulbs are perfectly globe shape, and uniformly small necked, which insures thorough drying near the top where nearly all the trouble originates in keeping onions. Our strain matures early yet grows to a full marketable size. The Southport Yellow Globe will pro-

duce more onions per acre in the northern states than any other variety grown. You will make no mistake in ordering this variety, either for home use or market gardening.

Southport Red Globe. While not as big a producer as the Yellow Globe, is one of the finest onions grown. They are grown very extensively throughout the country and thousands of carloads are shipped each year from the north to the east, south and west. The Southport Red Globe is just the size to command the highest price. They are more uniform in size, better color, a better keeper than any variety grown in the north. Keeps well for spring and winter selling.

Southport White Globe. Differs from the other Southports in color only, and has all their good qualities.

White Welch. A very hardy perennial onion used only for extra early spring green bunching onions. Ready for pulling about the time sets are planted. Sow the seed thinly in rows twelve inches apart. Will stand the winter without any mulching. May be sown in late summer or early fall for early spring onions. They are mild and very delicate in flavor.

Extra Early White Bartletta. This is a new distinct variety, the very earliest in cultivation. At maturity the tops die down directly to the bulbs, leaving the neatest and handsomest little bulbs



Southport White Globe



ONION SEED (Continued)

imaginable. They are of pure paper-white color, very mild and delicate in flavor; $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. For table use and pickling it is very valuable.

White Portugal or Silver Skin. A mild and pleasant flavored onion with a somewhat flattened shape when matured, but globular when sown thickly for sets or pickling. Very popular for family use and fine for pickling, slicing and boiling. Excellent for winter. Matures quickly and may be sown as late as June to produce small pickling onions.

Extra Large Red Wethersfield. A big producer and one of the standard varieties for the northern states. Its keeping qualities make it easy to hold crops for late winter market. Outer skin is a deep rich purple red, smooth and glossy, flesh white, very mild in flavor. Persistent selection of bulbs planted for seed has given us a small necked sure of ripening strain.

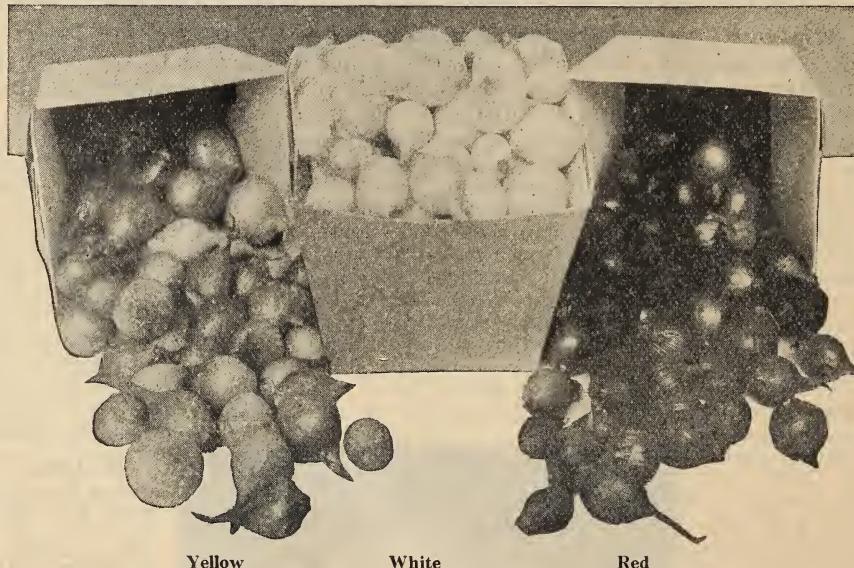
Yellow Globe Danvers. An early productive variety of medium size. Skin copper yellow, flesh solid, white and mild flavored. Does well in most localities.

Prizetaker. The largest onion grown. This variety introduced but a few years ago has made a big hit with the gardeners on account of its flavor, handsome shape, and enormous size. It is the same type as those large imported onions which are often seen at fruit stores and always command a large price. It grows to be a perfect globe with light straw colored skin. It is a wonderfully interesting onion to grow but would advise market gardeners not to plant too many the first time until they understand the habits, growth, marketing, etc., which are somewhat different than the ordinary varieties of onions.

ONION SEED PRICE LIST

Cashman's Southport	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Yellow Globe .....	.05	.15	.55	\$1.95
Southport Red Globe .....	.05	.15	.55	1.95
Southport White Globe .....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Large Red Weathersfield....	.05	.15	.50	1.85
Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.05	.20	.55	1.90
White Barletta .....	.10	.25	.05	2.50
Portugal .....	.05	.20	.65	2.25
Prizetaker .....	.05	.20	.00	2.00
White Welch .....	.10	.25		

ONION SETS



Yellow

White

Red

Green Onions from Sets will be Your First Garden Crop

Our onion sets will produce ripe onions much quicker than does onion seed, enabling the planter to secure the highest market price for his early onions and to plant another crop. For the home garden what is nicer than fresh onions in the early spring. They can be grown quickly from sets. We offer white, red and yellow bottom.

PRICES ON ONION SETS

Postpaid—		Exp. your	Expense	
$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	1 Lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pk.	Pk.	Bu.

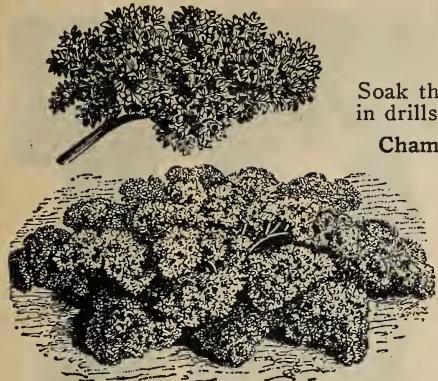
Yellow Bottom, medium size, planted extensively for market and home use .15 .25 .50 .80 3.00
 Red Bottom, a very popular variety15 .25 .50 .90 3.00
 White Bottom, planted in large quantities by market gardeners20 .30 .55 1.00 3.75

NOTE—All of the above onion sets are sold at 32 pounds to the bushel.

Be sure and sign your full name and address on every letter sent us. Each year we receive hundreds of letters which we are unable to answer because the name or full address is not given.

PARSLEY

One ounce to 125 feet of drill.



Soak the seed a few hours in luke warm water and sow early in the spring in drills 1 foot apart. Thin to 6 inches. Used for garnishing and seasoning.

Champion Moss Curled. The best known and most popular variety of Parsley. We have a choice selected strain to offer our customers. Leaves are curled and beautifully crimped. Ready to use in 70 to 80 days.

Hamburg or Turnip Rooted. The root resembles a small parsnip and is the edible portion of this variety. Grown everywhere and used for soups and so on. Ready for use in 80 to 90 days.

Fern Leaved. A fine curled variety that stands the winter if covered before frost. Valuable for garnishing purposes and table decoration.

PARSLEY PRICE

LIST

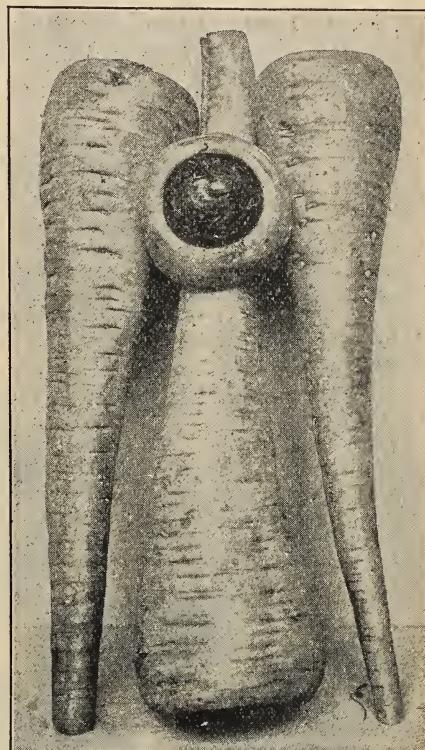
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Champion Moss Curled .....	.05	.10	.25	.95
Fern Leaved .....	.05	.10	.25	.95
Hamburg .....	.05	.10	.25	.95

PARSNIP

One ounce will sow 125 feet of drill. Five or six pounds to an acre

Parsnips do best in good rich sandy soil. The seed is slow to germinate and should be sown as early as possible in drills two or three feet apart, covering about one-half inch deep. Compress the soil firmly over the seed. Thin the plants to stand four to five inches apart in the row. Among the edible roots parsnips stand high for usefulness. It is more valuable than the carrot or salsify. Finds a ready sale both in the city and the small town. It is one of the few vegetables that you can enjoy early in the spring. In deep rich soil parsnips produce an enormous crop, and because of its deep rooting habit, drought does not effect it. The roots should not be dug until after frost in fall. After frost and before heavy freezing, dig a portion of your parsnips. Store them in the cellar in dry sand or soil. Leave the rest in the ground to be dug in the spring as required.

Hollow Crown. Is considered the best variety for general planting. We recommend it for both market gardening and home planting. Flesh is white and of fine texture, very smooth and exceptionally fine quality. Prices: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c.



Hollow Crown

It is easier than most people think to grow a few peppers. They are excellent for salads and pickles as well as for seasoning vegetable dishes and meats. Everyone with a garden should plant peppers.



Chinese Giant

The Large Bell or Bull Nose is one of the most popular peppers, especially for drying or winter use. The plant is vigorous, compact and very productive. It ripens its crop uniformly and early. The fruit is large and round; of a very mild flavor.

Chinese Giant. The largest of all peppers. The fruit of this variety are very large, even larger than the Ruby King. Almost square in shape; color, brilliant, glossy scarlet. A big producer. The plant grows strong and stalky, about 18 to 24 inches high. Better for hot sauces than any variety grown.

Ruby King. Large scarlet fruits of mild flavor. About five inches long and four inches thick. Plants grow to two feet in height. Fruit ripens in about 130 days.

Long Red Cayenne. A late variety. The pods are small, bright red color, and cone shaped. This is an old time favorite and used extensively for pickling when green and when ripe.

PRICE LIST OF PEPPERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Chinese Giant .....	.10		.75	
Large Bell or Bull Nose .....	.10		.50	
Long Red Cayenne .....	.10		.45	
Ruby King .....	.10		.75	

PEAS

Northern Grown and
all Carefully Selected

One pound will seed 120 feet in drills.
100 to 150 pounds to the acre.

Peas rank among the most aristocratic of all our vegetables and the food value is exceedingly high. The flavor is hard to beat especially in the newer and more improved varieties. To provide a continuous supply the hardier, round seeded varieties are sown in the spring as soon as the ground is fit. For later sowings the wrinkled seeded kinds are preferred on account of their superior flavor, although they are not as hardy.

Extra Early Round Seeded Varieties

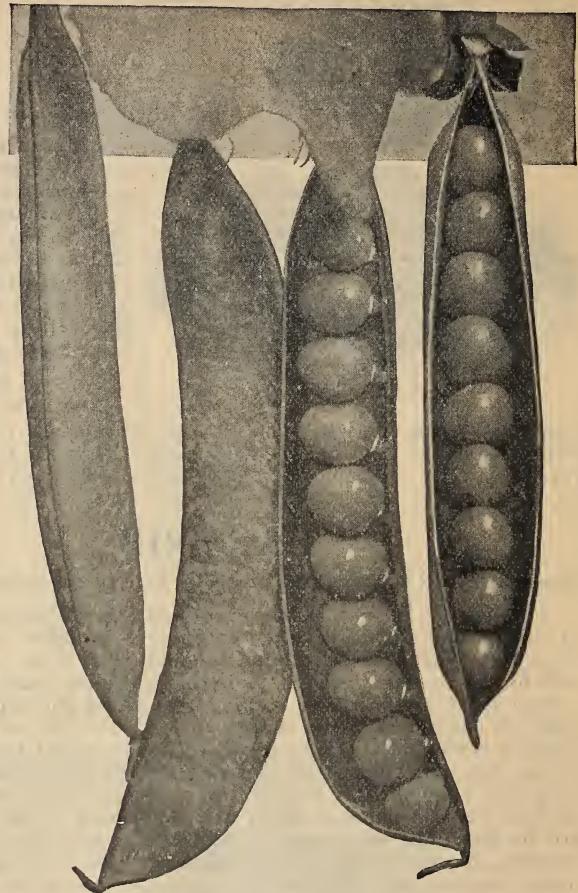
Alaska. The earliest of all. The vines grow from 20 to 30 inches in height. The crop matures practically all at one time. Most popular early pea for canning.

First and Best. Another early round seeded pea not quite as early as the Alaska. Grows from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, very prolific. The seed is small size, smooth yellowish white color.

Carter's Early Eight Weeks. Newly introduced from England and of remarkable quality. Test shows that this seed will ripen earlier than the Alaska, which has always been considered the earliest pea grown. It is a remarkable yielder and we believe that our friends will make no mistake in planting some of this variety.

Extra Early Dwarf Wrinkled

Little Marvel. The most satisfactory pea in the average home garden. The season is about the same as the American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior. The vines grow very even and uniform about 15 inches high, and produce very abundantly. Pods are well filled with deep green peas. We urge a trial of this variety, knowing that our friends will be delighted with it.



The American Wonder is Hard to Beat

Premium Gem. Of dwarf growth, maturing early. Vines grow from 12 to 15 inches in height. Very prolific.

American Wonder. A dwarf variety growing only from 8 to 10 inches in height. A few days later than the Alaska. A big bearer and one of the old stand-by's in the average home garden.

Nott's Excelsior. This is a very fine bred variety of dwarf growth. Grows larger than the American Wonder and matures almost as early. The pods will average 3 inches in length. A very desirable sort for the market gardener and hard to beat for the home garden.

Early Wrinkled Varieties

Gradus or Prosperity. An early wrinkled pea, hardy and very profitable. Grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. This pea has climbed in popularity and is considered one of the most profitable to grow for market. As many as 8 to 10 peas of the large size and most luscious quality are found in each pod. Season about 55 days.

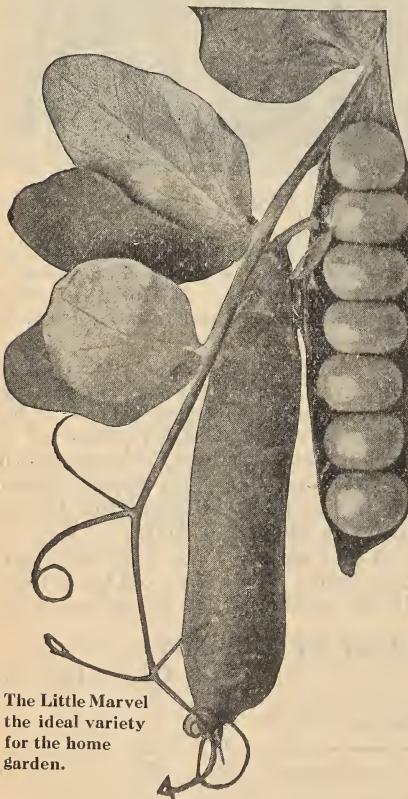
Thomas Laxton. The only rival of the famous Gradus as a long podded early pea. The growth is almost identical but the pods are a deeper, richer green, and square at the end. The crops ripen a few days after the Gradus, or in about 58 days.

Late Crop Varieties

Improved Strategem. This is one of the finest Dwarf Wrinkled Peas. The vines are very robust with large foliage and require no support. The pods are long and dark green in color. Fine for market and home gardeners because of the long picking season.

Everbearing. A good pea for summer and autumn use. Pods three to four inches long.

Telephone. A leader with the market gardeners. Grows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. high. For the main crop the Telephone is one of the best. Grows good sized pods with well filled peas. In quality the Tele-



The Little Marvel
the ideal variety
for the home
garden.

PEAS (Continued)

phone is hard to beat. A sure cropper, large green wrinkled. Our strain of Telephone is very fine. In northern states a late variety of peas like the Telephone is planted about July 1st, three to four inches deep in the ground and will bear up to freezing time.

PRICE LIST OF PEAS.

	Not					Not					Not			
	Postpaid	Postp'd	Large Pkt.	1/2 Lb.	1 Lb.	3 Lbs.	Postpaid	Postp'd	Large Pkt.	1/2 Lb.	1 Lb.	3 Lbs.		
Carter's Early Eight Weeks	.10	.20	.35	.85			Thomas Laxton	.10	.20	.30	.75			
Alaska	.10	.20	.30	.75			Stratagem	.10	.20	.30	.75			
First and Best	.10	.20	.30	.75			Everbearing	:10	.20	.30	.75			
American Wonder	.10	.20	.30	.75			Telephone	.10	.20	.30	.75			
Nott's Excelsior	.10	.20	.30	.75			White Marrowfat	.10	.20	.30	.75			
Premium Gem	.10	.20	.30	.75			Melting Sugar	.10	.20	.30	.75			
Gradus	.10	.20	.30	.75			Little Marvel	.10	.20	.35	.85			

PUMPKIN

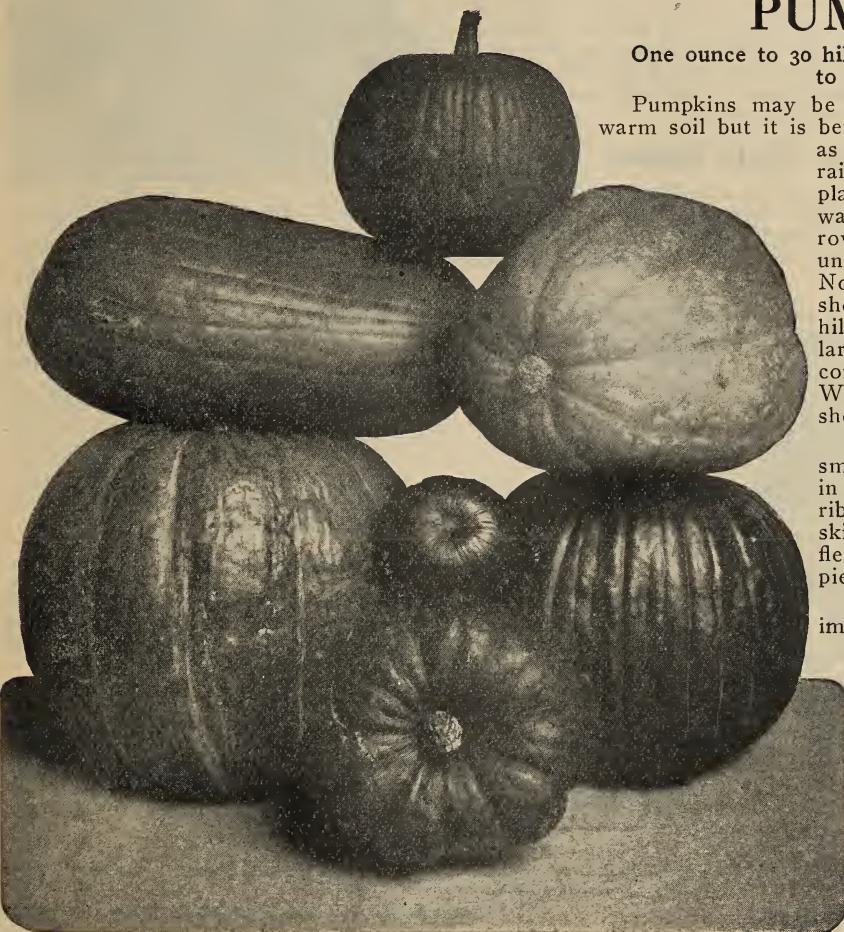
One ounce to 30 hills. Three to four pounds to the acre.

Pumpkins may be grown on any well drained warm soil but it is better to have the ground rich, as a much larger crop can be raised. Pumpkins should be planted at least 8 feet apart each way. They can be planted with rows of field corn or sweet corn, under trees, or along fences. Not more than two plants should be allowed to grow in a hill. Pumpkins are sold in the large markets every fall and are considered a very valuable crop. When planted with corn 2 lbs. should be planted to the acre.

Small Sugar. The fruits are small, averaging about 9 inches in diameter, flattened or slightly ribbed; very good keepers. The skin is orange yellow and the flesh is the same. An excellent pie pumpkin.

Winter Luxury. This is an improvement of the old well known Sugar Pumpkin and is admitted by all to have grown to be one of the best pie pumpkins. Very productive and an excellent keeper. The flesh is of deep golden color, sweet and very tender.

Kentucky Field. These are large, about two feet in diameter, round and flattened. Vines are strong vigorous and productive and a good keeper. A fine variety



for pies, also grown extensively for stock. A most popular variety and sells readily for market.

Connecticut Field. The common field or cow pumpkin. If you have any live stock to feed it will pay you to put in a few acres of these pumpkins. Large, orange colored, hard shell. While they are usually grown for stock, they make excellent pies.

Mammoth Tours. Grows to immense size. Often weighs as much as 100 pounds. Fine for feeding stock in winter.

PRICE LIST OF PUMPKINS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Connecticut Field	.05	.10	.15	.50
Small Sugar	.05	.10	.20	.75
Winter Luxury	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Large Cheese or Ken. Field	.05	.10	.25	.70
Mammoth Tours	.10	.15	.45	1.50

RADISHES--Crisp and Tender for the Table

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Eight to ten pounds to the acre.

Radishes are more generally sown in the home garden than any other vegetable. The reason for this is they are very easily and quickly grown, and are relished by both young and old. Sow on rich, sandy soil, as soon in the spring as the ground is fit to work, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. Avoid using manure and do not sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbage was raised the year before. Succession crops should be grown throughout the season. Planting seed about every two weeks will bring you a continuous supply of fresh radishes. Few people would be without them if they knew how easy it was to have them.

Early Round Varieties

Scarlet Globe. This variety is by far the best for forcing and also does well when planted in the open ground. The radishes grow globular in shape and are of the most brilliant scarlet red color. Will stand considerable heat, therefore is a good force and quality is fine. Very tender and crisp. Has a small top and the radishes are uniform in shape and size. We offer carefully selected seed in this variety. Ready for table in twenty days.

Early Scarlet Turnip. This is a very popular and standard variety. It is fine for forcing and also one of the best for the home garden and largely used for early planting in the open ground. It is of medium size, small top, thick growth, bright scarlet color and a very strong grower. The flesh is crisp and mild. Ready for use in about twenty days.

Cashman's Early Turnip, White Tipped. Considered the finest radish grown. One of the handsomest of radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting out doors. It is a little later than the Early Scarlet Turnip and will please the most particular. It combines beautiful appearance with the finest of quality. Ready for market in about twenty-two days.

Early Giant Crimson. A remarkable feature of this radish is that it will grow double the size of other round red radishes, and will remain solid, not showing the least signs of becoming hollow. This variety grows often to five or six inches in circumference and has about four times the weight of similar sorts. The flesh is white, solid, crisp and juicy, and of the mildest flavor. Color is deep crimson. For both forcing and open ground culture it is most excellent.

Early White Turnip. A medium size round variety, grown very extensively for summer use. Matures in about thirty days and remains fit for use after reaching edible size.

Early Olive Shaped Variety

French Breakfast. A great favorite. Of medium size, oblong shape, small top. A quick grower and very tender and mild. Of beautiful scarlet color, shaded to white. One of the good old varieties. Ready for the table in about twenty-eight days.

Long Varieties

White Icicle. An early long, white radish which remains tender and crisp. Matures early and has short tops. Permits close planting. In the long radishes this variety stands out by itself. Most everyone plants White Icicle along with their other varieties. It is exceedingly well adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowings in the open ground.

Chartier. Another good long variety. Although it grows very large it continues crisp and tender until they reach a very large size. Chartier makes a fine appearance on the market.

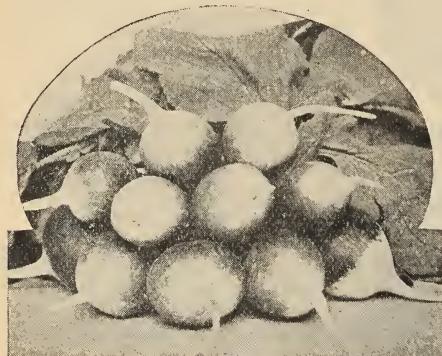
WINTER RADISHES

The merits of winter radishes are little appreciated for the reason that they are grown by very few people. These radishes grow to a very large size and keep well for winter and spring use. Sow the seed about the last of June.

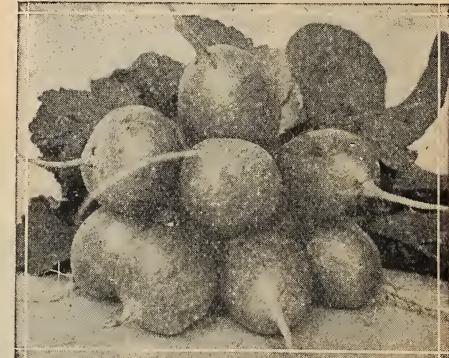
China Rose Winter. A handsome and distinct variety. One of the best for fall and winter use. Roots are cylindrical, growing from four to five inches in length and from two to three inches in diameter. Very smooth and bright rose color. Keeps splendidly the entire winter. A very fine radish and a favorite with market gardeners.

PRICE LIST OF RADISHES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Scarlet Globe .....	.05	.15	.35	.75
Early Scarlet Turnip .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Cashman's Early Turnip ...	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Early Giant Crimson .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Early White Turnip .....	.05	.10	.30	.80
French Breakfast .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Lang Scarlet Short Top ...	.05	.10	.25	.80
White Icicle .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Long Black Spanish .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Round Black Spanish .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
China Rose Winter .....	.05	.10	.25	.75



Cashman's Early Turnip White-tip



Scarlet Globe

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill.

Rhubarb, also known as Pie Plant, is grown for its leafy stalks which are stewed and used for pies and sauces. Quantities are now annually sold in the large markets. No home garden should be without it. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, rich soil, the richer and deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills one inch deep and thin to six inches apart. In the fall transplant to well tilled ground that is very rich, setting them about 3 feet apart each way, and give a dressing of rich manure each spring. The stalk should not be plucked until the second year and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by going into seed.

Linneus. A very early variety of rhubarb that is always in great demand. It is of excellent quality, large stem, tender, of a bright wine color.

Victoria. Is an old standard variety, one of the finest for cooking, also a good market seller. It is sometimes called a wine plant. The stalks grow large, have a beautiful cherry red color, a little later than the Linneus.

Prices, Either variety, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

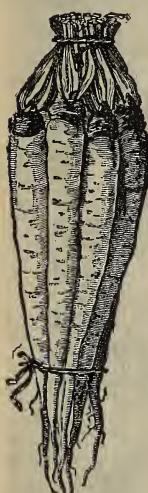
One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill.

Salsify succeeds best in light, rich soil, stirred to a good depth. Coarse manure should be avoided. Sow in the spring in drills quite deep. Cover the seed with fine soil two inches in depth and when the plants are strong enough thin out to six inches apart. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter but should be dug early in the spring. A quantity for winter can be stored in the cellar before freezing up time.

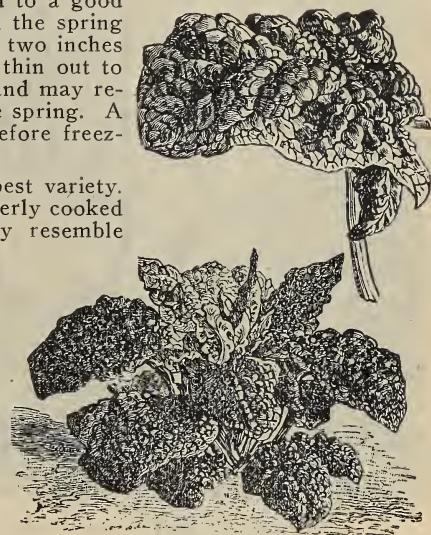
Long White French. This is considered the best variety. The roots are long, white, smooth, and when properly cooked make a good substitute for oysters which they resemble very much in taste.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Grows to a very large size, almost double the size of average varieties.

Prices, Either variety, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.



Long White French



SPINACH

One ounce for 100 feet of drill.
Ten to twelve pounds to an acre.

Spinach is the best and most tender when grown in rich soil. Sow in drills about twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin to about six inches apart in the row. Should be cut while young and tender. For early spring use sow early in the autumn and protect the plant with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Usually ready for use in eight weeks.

Round Thick Leaf. A desirable variety for early spring sowing. Grows rapidly, forming clusters of large, slightly crumpled leaves of dark green color and good quality. Extensively used for the market and home gardening.

Long Standing. An improved round seeded strain of excellent quality. Quick to mature and remains in condition for use longer than most sorts.

Prickly Winter. A very hardy variety, is usually planted in the fall, but is also adapted for spring use.

Bloomdale or Savoy Leaf. The earliest variety. Usually planted in the autumn for early spring use. The plant is of upright growth with thick, glossy, sparkling leaves. Pointed but quite crumpled or

blistered like the Round Thick Leaf. This variety is used almost exclusively by market gardeners.

New Zealand. Entirely different from the fruit spinach in type, in this way that it thrives in hot weather and does well on most any soil. Germination of this seed can be hastened by soaking it in warm water.

PRICE LIST OF SPINACH

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Round Thick Leaf .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Long Standing .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Prickly Winter .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Bloomdale or Savoy Leaf .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
New Zealand .....	.05	.15	.25	.75

OKRA or GUMBO

Six to eight seeds in a hill

White Velvet. Its long pods of superior flavor and tenderness are used in soups, stews, etc. Pods round, smooth and of an attractive white, velvety appearance, very tender and choice quality. Plants dwarf and very productive. Sow at usual time for all tender vegetables in drills two inches deep. The pods should be picked while tender. **Prices,** Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

SQUASH

One ounce for 50 hills. Three to four pounds in hills for an acre.



A Field of Green Hubbard Squash Grown on Cashman's Trial Grounds.

Squash should not be planted until the danger of frost is past. It is well to plant the winter varieties as soon as the ground becomes warm so that they will mature. Plant in hills six feet apart for bush varieties and seven to eight feet for running varieties. Plant seven to eight seeds to the hill and they should be thinned from three to four plants to the hill. Squash grows well in almost any well drained soil, but will yield much better on a rich, warm, mellow soil. During the growth of the squash plants should be sprinkled from time to time with Slug Shot to keep them free from bugs and insects.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Kitchenette Hubbard. A new variety of Hubbard Squash originated at the Minnesota University Farm. It ripens from two to three weeks earlier than the Green Hubbard, and while the fruits are smaller, they make up in number what they lack in size. These squash will ripen every year, no matter how early frost comes. Can be stored in the cellar for winter use. We offer seed grown at our own trial grounds that we are sure is genuine.

Green Hubbard. This old and popular variety is still one of the very best. Flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry and sweet and richly flavored. Keeps well through the winter. Boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is considered by many to be as good when baked as sweet potatoes. The vines are strong, yielding squashes that weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. We offer a fine strain of Hubbard Squash.

Sweet Potato Squash. A variety that is becoming very popular. It is a winter squash like the Hubbard. It has one outstanding feature that places it in a class by itself, that is quality. Should be planted in every garden.

Delicious. This is a fall and winter variety, of about the size of the Hubbard. Altho not very thick, the shell is hard and strong, the color is a dark bronze green. For table use no other variety compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness, dryness and sweetness and exceeding richness of flavor. We can recommend this variety.

Mammoth Chili. A very large fruited variety that often attains an enormous size, weighing from 200 to 300 pounds. It is especially desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. Will yield from fifteen to seventeen tons per acre. Will produce cheap, nutritious food. Can be planted in the corn field like pumpkins.

SQUASH--Summer Varieties

Early Summer Crookneck. An old standard sort, very productive, matures very early. When fully grown the fruits are about 1½ feet long with crooked neck, and surface warty; color bright yellow, shell very hard when ripe.

Early White Bush Scalloped. A variety with flat cream white skin. The fruits are from four to six inches in diameter. The vine is of bush growth and rather dwarf. Flesh is thick and of very fine quality. Will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. An excellent sort for the home garden for early use.



Early Summer Crookneck

PRICE LIST OF SQUASH

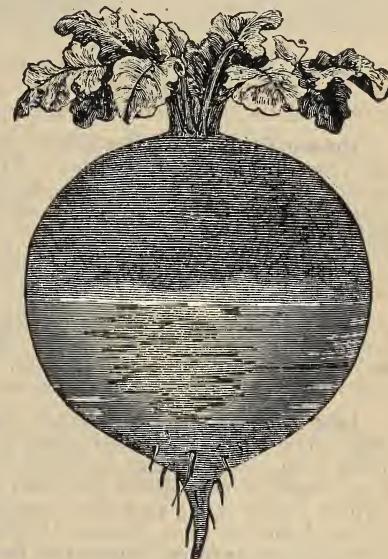
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Cashman's Kitchenette .....	.15	.30	.95	3.50	Sweet Potato .....	.10	.20	.50	
Green Hubbard .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25	Early Summer Crookneck..	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Golden Hubbard .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25	Early W. B. Scalloped .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Cashman's Delicious .....	.05	.15	.40	1.50					

TURNIPS

One ounce to 150 feet of drill. One or two pounds to an acre.

The value of Ruta Baga and Turnips for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are liked by all kinds of stock, and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers plant more turnips and ruta bagas for we are sure the crops will pay them well. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for garden and farm. Turnips do best on new land. Sow early in April in drills fifteen to twenty-four inches apart and ½ inch deep or sow broadcast. But in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin out from six to eight inches apart in the row, keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. An over crowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter. August sowings may be made for fall crop for which season they grow best.

Purple Top White Globe. A large, handsome, white globe-shaped variety and one of the best turnips. White flesh, fine grained, tender and sweet. Surface color of white with purple top. A good table turnip and extensively used. A good keeper and produces an enormous crop.



Purple Top White Globe

Purple Top Strap Leaf. Extra good for late planting. Will do well either sown broadcast or in drills, forming good sized bulbs in 7 to 8 weeks. Flat in shape and grows to a medium size. Color purple above ground and white below. A fine table turnip.

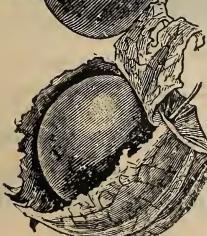
Early White Milan. An extra early variety. Bulbs form very rapidly, making but few very small leaves. The root is of medium size, very handsome, clear white both inside and out. This variety is of extra good quality.

Early Snowball. A fine white fleshed, ball shaped, early turnip. Has a white skin and sparkling white flesh, crisp and tender. Excellent for table. Matures in six weeks from planting.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. One of the most delicious of the turnip family. Yellow fleshed and early. In quality it is similar to the Early Snowball.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Purple Top White Globe .....	.05	.10	.30	.70
Early Snowball .....	.05	.10	.35	.60
Early White Milan .....	.05	.10	.40	1.00
Golden Ball .....	.05	.10	.35	.75
Purple Top Strap Leaf .....	.05	.10	.30	.70

Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato. (*Physalis Pubescens*). Early Ground Cherry, sometimes called Strawberry Tomato and is a good improvement over the wild ground cherry. Can be grown on almost any soil. A very prolific bearer and of delicious flavor. Fine for pies, sauce and preserves. If left in the shell they will keep nicely during the winter if stored in a cool place. The plants are low spreading, fruit yellow, ½ inch in diameter. Prices, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.



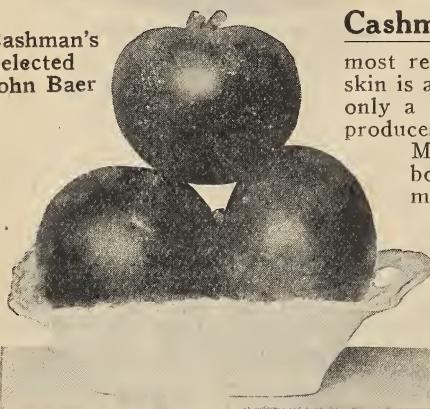
Early Groundcherry

CASHMAN'S TOMATOES

One ounce will produce 150 plants. A quarter of a pound will plant an acre.

Tomatoes are one of the best paying crops of the garden and one of the finest vegetables grown. For early, select rich sandy soil. For the main crop the best results will be produced on rich, light loam. Sow the seed in a hot bed or shallow boxes five to six weeks before they should be set in the garden. The seed is usually sown in March for early crop, later part of April for the late crop. Tomatoes should not be transplanted until all danger of frost is past.

Cashman's Selected John Baer



Stone. Fruit very large and deep, bright scarlet, smooth, ripening evenly to the stem. Exceedingly solid and firm flesh of the finest quality. The plants grow vigorously and are very productive. The tomatoes are heavy and thick meated making it an extremely valuable variety for both family use and shipping purposes.

Crimson Cushion or Beefsteak. Fruit very large, round and regular. Bright scarlet color, flesh solid and of good quality. This tomato is almost seedless and as smooth as an apple.

Acme. Well known and cultivated for main crop and home garden.

Golden Queen. A yellow variety of excellent quality. The golden slices make a beautiful contrast with the red sort. They make splendid preserves.

June Pink. The Best Extra Early Pink. The pink tomato is a great favorite in many of the large markets. The June Pink is considered the best and earliest of the pink varieties, very similar in habit to the famous Earliana. Our strain is grown especially for its smoothness of skin, and our customers will find very few rough fruits grown from this seed.

Ponderosa. The largest tomato grown. This variety is fine for slicing. It is of deep pinkish, purple color, very solid, and smooth and of good quality. The vine is vigorous and very productive. The Ponderosa is especially suited for home use. Its especial merits are its size, delicious flavor and quality.

Dwarf Champion. A very popular red dwarf tomato.

Yellow Plum Tomato. This variety is much esteemed for its use as preserves, fancy pickles and so forth. The fruits are of plum shape, smooth skinned, growing in clusters. They are of bright lemon color and of excellent flavor.

Red Cherry Tomato. Fruits are of a bright scarlet color, about one-half inch in diameter. Fine for pickling and preserving.

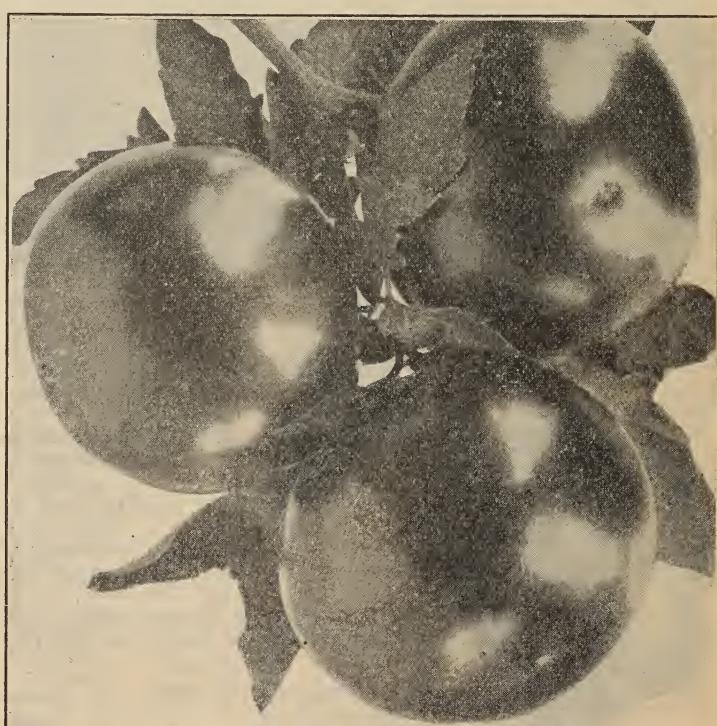
Cashman's Select John Baer A new variety that has risen in popularity until it is considered one of the most remarkable tomatoes grown, especially of the extra early type. The skin is a scarlet red and while it is not quite as early as the Earliana there is only a few days difference. The John Baer is a much heavier yielder and produces much more uniform and attractive fruit than any other variety.

Most profitable early sort. We cannot recommend it too highly, both for the home garden or for the market growers. We have been most careful in selecting our seed.

Bonnie's Best. We consider Bonnie's Best next to the John Baer. It ripens a few days later. The fruit is uniform in size and it yields well until frost.

Chalk's Early Jewel. The original large early red tomato. Extensively planted by canners in the northern states.

Earliana. This is an extremely early variety of tomato and produces large clusters of fruit. We offer carefully selected seed in this variety. Our strain of Earliana is similar to what is known as Spark's Earliana but the fruit is larger, smoother and more solid.



Chalk's Early Jewel

Protect your vegetables from the ravages of bugs, lice, beetles and other insects. For information see our page on Insecticides and Fungicides.

PRICE LIST OF TOMATOES

	Pkt.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.		Pkt.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.
Cashman's John Baer .....	.10	.25	.40	1.25	Golden Queen .....	.05	.25	.35	1.15
Bonnie's Best .....	.05	.20	.35	.90	Perfection .....	.05	.25	.35	1.15
Chalk's Early Jewel .....	.05	.20	.35	.90	Ponderosa .....	.05	.20	.35	1.25
Earliana .....	.05	.20	.35	.90	Dwarf Champion .....	.05	.20	.30	1.10
Stone .....	.05	.20	.35	.90	Yellow Plum .....	.05	.25	.45	
Crimson Cushion .....	.05	.20	.35	.90	Red Cherry .....	.05	.25	.45	
Acme .....	.05	.20	.35	.90	Cashman's June Pink .....	.10	.25	.40	1.25

RUTA BAGA

One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

Sow from the middle of June to the middle of July in well tilled and rich ground in drills 15 to 24 inches apart and thin from 6 to 8 inches in the row. When the roots are full grown, and before hard freezing, pull them. Cut off the tops, store in a cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast. This method is not usually successful, only in clearings where the ground is free from weeds.

American Purple Top or Long Island. A strain of purple top, yellow ruta baga of American origin. Selected to a smaller top and much smaller neck than is usually found. The roots grow to a large

One to two pounds to an acre.

size and are of excellent quality. Good for table use. All things considered this variety is the most preferable for general planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 55c.

Monarch or Tankard. A very distinct variety of ruta bagas with small neck and tops. Grow to a very large size, and yield more to the acre than any other variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 55c.

Large White French. Flesh white, hard and firm, a good keeper. Of good quality and highly recommended for winter and spring use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 55c..

TOBACCO

One ounce will sow a bed of 60 square yards.

Sow the seed for plants early in the spring, in frames or seed beds. When the plants are large enough in June set them out in highly manured soil, in rows 3½ feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Give the same cultivation as corn. A year's supply of good smoking tobacco can be easily produced on a small plot of ground.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. One of the best varieties for northern planting. Endures the cold and matures its crop earlier than any other variety. Very productive. Can be grown in Minnesota.

Comstock Spanish. A tobacco of excellent quality.

Prices, both varieties, pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; 1/4 lb. \$3.

HERBS--For Seasoning and Flavoring

For Flavoring Soups, Meats, Etc., a Few Herbs Should be Planted in Every Garden.

Cultural Directions on Each Package.

Anise. An annual herb cultivated principally for its seed. It has a fragrant agreeable smell and pleasant taste. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Borage. Leaves used in salads and for garnishing. Flowers excellent for bees, also used in cool drinks. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Basil, Sweet. A hard annual. The leaves are used for flavoring soups, sauces, etc. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Fennel. A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in soup, fish, sauces and are beautiful for garnishing. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Lavender. A perennial. Its flowers are used in the manufacture of perfumery. Very beautiful for edging or border in a flower garden. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Thyme. Used for seasoning. A tea is often made from it for a nervous headache. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Dill. An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor. The leaves are used for pickles and for flavoring soups and sauces. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Caraway. Cultivated for its seed which is used for flavoring bread, cakes, meats, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Sage. Leaves and tops are often used for seasoning and stuffing, also medicinal purposes. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Summer Savory. Leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Sweet Marjoram. An annual. The leaves are used green in summer and dry in winter for flavoring dressings, etc. Price, Pkt. 10c.

Be sure to sign your full name and address on every letter sent us. Each year we receive hundreds of letters which we are unable to answer because the name or full address is not given.

Beautify Your Home With Cashman's Flower Seeds.

Most flowers can be grown in almost any soil, but where it is possible soil and location should be taken into consideration. Light loam with enough sand in it to make the ground porous, usually produces the best results. Work the ground thoroughly and enrich the soil with quantities of well rotted manure. Plant the seed when the ground is in good condition. Flower seeds should not be planted too deep and the ground should be pressed firmly around the seed. When sowing very fine seed, a covering of well pulverized soil is all that is needed. Some seeds should be soaked in warm water before planting, as there are several hard kinds that germinate very slowly. We are offering only a condensed list of the leading kinds. Our aim is to offer only those that are the best and surest to please. Cultural directions are given on the packet and we urge the purchaser to study them carefully.

Flowers for Every Purpose

We are classifying the flowers to help those not familiar with the uses to which flowers may be put. Please notice the heights of the plants so that you can make a proper selection.

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Zinnias	Dianthus or Pinks
Sweet Peas	Shasta Daisy
Sun Flower	Bachelor Buttons
Nasturtiums	Carnations
Dwarf	Candy Tuft
Mignonette	Calliopsis
Marigold	Asters
Calendula	Sweet Alyssum
Heliotrope	Antirrhinum
Eschscholtzia	

FOR BORDERS AND EDGING

Sweet Alyssum	Portulaca
Dusty Miller Centaurea	Mignonette
Candy Tuft	Pansies
Lobelia	Dwarf Phlox

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING One to Two Feet High

Antirrhinum	Calliopsis
or Snap Dragon	Candy Tuft
Ageratum	Cockscomb
Aquilegia or Columbine	Shasta Daisy
Asters	Dianthus or Pinks
Balsam	Eschscholtzia
Petunia	Forget Me Not
Phlox	Heliotrope
Poppy	Marigold
Salvia	Mignonette
Stocks	Dwarf Nasturtium
Sweet William	Zinnia
Verbena	

FOR BACKGROUNDS OR TALL BEDS

Canterbury Bells	Nicotiana
Calliopsis	Oriental Poppy
Cockscomb	Ricinus
Shasta Daisy	Salvia
Hollyhock	Salpiglossis
Kochia or Burning Bush	Sun Flower
African or Marigold	

PERENNIALS

Usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for several years. Fall sowings and early Spring sowings indoors usually produce blooms the first year.

GAILLARDIA

Blanket Flower. Mixed. They will produce from early Spring until late in the Fall, a continuous profusion of beautifully colored flowers. Red and yellow predominating. Grow easily. Sow where they are to remain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Hardy perennial of easy culture. Suitable for open garden or forms graceful plants, producing beautiful flowers in great abundance. Finest Mixed Single Flowering. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. Double, all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25.

ORIENTAL POPPY

The most gorgeous of all poppies. Flowers are very large in orange, scarlet, crimson and carmine shades. They blossom in June, after flowering the plants die down until fall, when new growth is formed. Seed may be started in boxes in the spring or outdoors in August. Price Pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM LARKSPUR

Cashman's Special Mixture. A favorite perennial and should be planted in every garden. The plants are of strong healthy habit and grow from 3 to 6 feet high. Exquisite flowers in every shade of blue are produced. Seeds should be sown in hot beds and transplanted when two inches high, setting the plants 12 inches apart. Price Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Finest Single Mixed. A well known attractive free flowering hardy perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. Seeds should be planted to keep a continuous bed of vigorous young plants. Price pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

SHASTA DAISY

Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Maximum

This great white California Daisy is one of Mr. Luther Burbank's hybrids, bearing magnificent pure white flowers, averaging 4 inches in diameter, on stems 1½ to 2 feet in length. Flowers remain fresh long after cutting. The petals are pure white, very useful for bouquets. Are very hardy. Pkt. 15c.

ANNUALS

Annuals Attain Full Growth From Seed. Bloom and Die in One Season. Sow hardy annuals in April or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Annuals have the advantage over perennials in that they are less expensive and have a larger variety of bloom but both annuals and perennials are necessary to make a complete garden. The following is a carefully selected list of annuals that we believe you will like.

ALYSSUM

Little Gem or Carpet of Snow. There is no better border plant. Very dwarf, covers a circle of about five inches, blooms from early summer until late in the autumn. The plants are a solid mass of snow white flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

AGERATUM

Mixed varieties, profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of blooms the whole summer. Blue in color and one of the best bedding and border plants. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

ASTERS

Few flowers compare with the Aster, for bedding, border, cut flower or pot culture. If you are not familiar with the various strains we recommend Cashman's Aster Mixture. Contains a mixture of the best and most desirable stocks of different colors. In early Spring sow indoors in pots and transplant out of doors as soon as the weather permits. Or sow seed in the open ground covering the seed with fine earth.

Giant Comet. This is one of the handsomest of all the tall growing kinds. The plants have immense flowers in great abundance, strikingly resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemum. They are of varied and beautiful colors and bloom till late in the season. Plants grow about 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Victoria. Plants grow about 18 inches high and are strong growers with profuse production. Flowers perfectly double and globular in shape, the stems being long and strong. None are finer for outdoor flowers. Sure to give satisfaction. We have a beautiful strain of Mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. Red, Blue, White and Purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Cashman's Aster Mixture. (Selected) dwarf asters. To our customers who want an extra fine mixture we recommend Cashman's Aster Mixture. It is made up of the most distinct and desirable colors of the different classes of dwarf asters, especially selected for this mixture. We are sure you will like them. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

Cashman's Special Named Varieties. Shell Pink, Purple, Red, White, Lavender. Pkt. 15c.

BALSAM

Lady Slipper, Finest Mixed. One of the most beautiful of our annuals. The extraordinary size, fine form and brilliant colors of our Balsams are everywhere admired. Plants are tender and should be started in boxes indoors, or in the open ground when the danger of frost is past. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CALLIOPSIS

Finest Mixed. Showy and free flowering annuals. Blooms early and continues until frost. Quick in growth, bearing a profusion of bright colored flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

A beautiful climber with small curiously shaped canary colored blossoms. Will bloom freely from July until killed by frost. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

CANDYTUFT

Finest Mixed. Candytufts are profuse bloomers. They soon flower from seed and remain long in beauty. Fine for massing in flower beds, borders, etc. Prized for cut flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.



CARNATIONS

Giant Marguerite. Without exception these are the most abundant bloomers of the Carnation family. The beautiful flowers make a brilliant display of attractive colors in beds and borders and are greatly prized for table decoration. They will start blooming 12 weeks from time the seed is sown and will continue blooming until severe frost. Finest mixed. Pkt. 15c.

COBAEA

Scandens. A fine annual climber often growing 15 to 25 feet in a season. Has handsome foliage and large bell shaped flowers of beautiful, deep violet blue. Place the seed edge down and keep the soil moist. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

CENTAUREA

Cyanus, Bachelor Button or Corn Flower. It is not a pretentious plant but will always charm by its simple beauty. Reseeds itself. Mixed all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

Gymnocarpa or Dusty Miller. Foliage finely cut, of silvery gray color. Used for bedding. Pkt. 10c.



Candytuft



Canterbury Bells



Carnation

COCKSCOMB

Ostrich Plume. Easily grown annuals. Fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

COSMOS

This beautiful annual is one of the most showy and useful of our garden plants. Plants are very bushy and compact. Flowers are borne on long stems and are very striking. Foliage very finely cut. Mixed all colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DIANTHUS or Pinks

A popular annual variety known by everybody. The flowers are distinguished by their brilliant, contrasting variety of colors appearing on each flower. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA or California Poppy

Choice Mixed. The state flower of California. A bright free flowering plant of low spreading growth, with silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers, in pure shade of orange, crimson and yellow, bloom from early Spring until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

DOLICHOS or Hyacinth Bean

Mixed. A rapid growing annual plant. Flowers freely, the flowers are followed by ornamental seed pods. Sow the seed in the garden in May. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marabilis)

Mixed. All colors and sorts. Another good old fashioned flower of bushy habit, bearing quantities of beautiful flowers during the season of white, yellow, crimson and black. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM

Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells. Imposing hardy plants profusely covered with large bell shaped flowers which are extremely showy in shrubbery and borders. They are easily grown from seed, succeeding best in light rich soil. We offer the *Calycanthema* (**Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells**) mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

**HELICHRYSUM
(Strawflower)**

Strawflowers are an ornament to the garden when grown. They are prized very much for winter bouquets, flowers intended for drying should be

gathered when partly unfolded and kept in a cool place. **Cashman's Special Mixture** Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HOLLYHOCKS

Double Mixed. The Chatters strain produces flowers which are densely double. The colors are innumerable, of pure white to darkest maroon. The stalks average about 4 feet in height, many grow taller. The Hollyhock is always a stately and majestic plant and is among the best of the old garden favorites. Price, pkt. 10c.

BABY BREATH GYPSOPHILIA

Yields graceful sprays of pure white flowers. One of the finest flowers for home gardens, excellent for cut flowers, blooms the first of the season. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HELIOTROPE

Finest Mixed. Every one loves the delightful fragrance and beauty of the heliotrope, but very few people know how easily it is raised. To insure a long blooming season, start the seed indoors. Pkt. 5c.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush)

This beautiful annual bush has rapidly come into prominence. Grows to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and resembles a pyramidal evergreen. The plant may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge for background. In the fall the whole bush becomes blood red. The beauty of the plant is in the shape and color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

MARIGOLD

African Double Mixed. In the late summer when many bedding plants are past their prime, Marigolds give a wealth of color to the garden. Our African variety produces large, colored blossoms and grows on plants 3 to 4 feet high. **Cashman's Special Mixture.** Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)

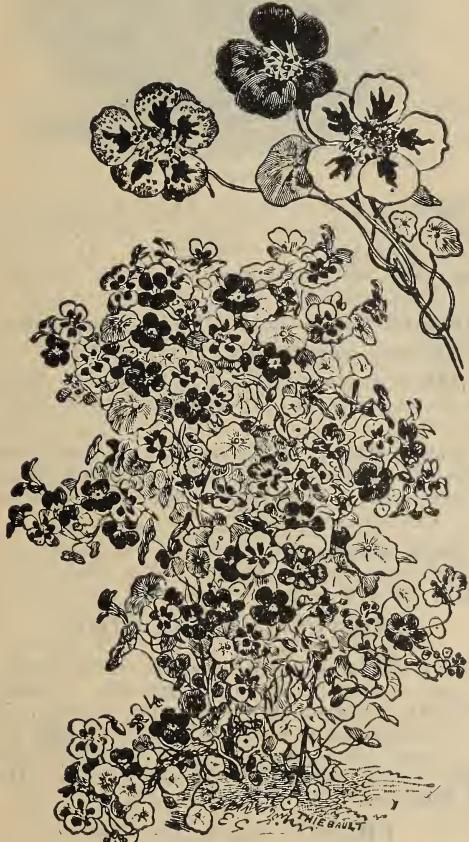
Improved Large Flowering. No garden is complete without this beautiful plant. It is very fragrant and used principally for cut flowers. When combined with other flowers the odor given off is very sweet. We offer a variety which is larger and more beautiful than most of the other stocks. The spikes are very dense, foliage distinct. Plants grow on a handsome bush form. Is an ever bloomer, the flowers lasting until late in the fall. Seed of this popular hardy annual can be sown at any time. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c.

MORNING GLORY or Convolvulus

Tall Mixed. The Morning Glory is one of the most magnificent of our summer flowering annuals. One of the most profuse flowering vines in cultivation. It is too well known to need any description. We offer a selected mixture we know will please you. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c.

NASTURTIUMS**(Cashman's) Beautiful Bouquets All Summer**

For summer display, in large or small beds, nothing can surpass nasturtiums. They start to bloom early and keep up a continuous display of beautiful colored flowers until late in the Fall. They are much used for table decoration. Very easy to grow, do well on most any kind of soil. The Dwarf, or Tom Thumb sorts, make the most beautiful bedding and border plants, growing from 10 to 12 inches in height, while the tall or climbing are valuable for covering unsightly fences and railings. Good in hanging baskets and vases. We offer a Special Selected Mixture of Dwarf Nasturtiums Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c. Postpaid.



Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums

Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums. Cashman's Selected Mixture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c. Postpaid.

NICOTIANA**Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant**

Most showy and profuse flowering garden annuals, giving a display of brilliant flowers throughout the summer and autumn. Easily grown from seed commencing to bloom a few weeks from sowing. Grows from two to three feet in height. The Flowers are borne in clusters, thousands being borne on one single plant in one season.

Affinis. The popular free flowering variety, fragrant star shaped flowers, annual, three feet high. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 15c.

Sanderae. Forms very bushy branching plants, two feet high. The whole plant laden with flowers from the base to the summit. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 15c.

NIGELA (Love in a Mist)

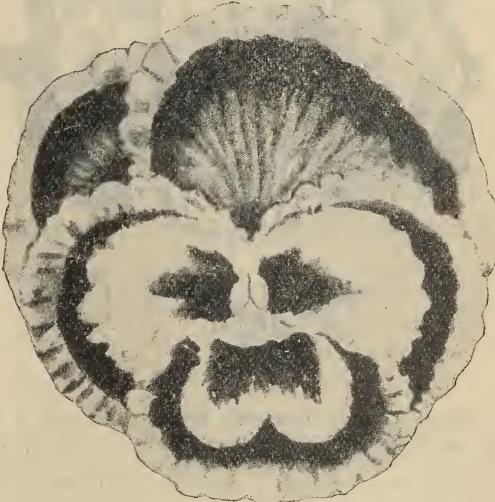
Finest Mixed. A popular old fashioned flower. Free flowering with a finely cut foliage, surrounding the curious looking flowers in the seed and pods. Our mixture contains all the desirable varieties. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA (Erinus Compacta)

Mixed Colors. Very charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. Their exceedingly clear cherry colors and the generous blooms make them welcome everywhere. Pkt. 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

These are desirable for many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Usually grows from 25 to 30 feet in a season. Produce very handsome and striking blossoms. Pkt. 5c.



CASHMAN'S PANSIES

Pansies are too well known to require any description. They are favorites with all flower lovers. I am sure you will find our strain of pansies absolutely satisfactory.

Cashman's Pansy Mixture. The finest mixture out in pansies. Made up of a collection of giant flowering types of pansies and we believe represents without doubt as near the perfection in a mixture as is obtainable. We ask our friends who are interested in pansies to try this mixture. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. 50c.

GIANT FLOWERING PANSIES

Giant Adonis. Soft light blue. Pkt. 15c.

President Wilson. Rich deep blue with purple eye. Pkt. 15c.

Golden Queen. Large, best of the pure yellows. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Lord Beaconsfield. Deep pale lavender, shading to purple violet. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Snow Queen. Purple white. Pkt. 15c.

Premier Lloyd George. Beautiful shades of golden bronze. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Striped. Pkt. 15c.

Giant White. With purple eye. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Yellow. Rich yellow with deep center. Pkt. 15c.

Collection containing one pkt. each of the above nine sorts, the largest and most beautiful Pansies in cultivation. Price \$1.00.

Giant Trimardeau, Finest Mixed. All varieties of the Giant Trimardeau mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Fancy Mixed. This mixture of Pansies altho not as rich in coloring and size as the Giant Trimardeau varieties, are of good size. The flowers are brilliant, of charming colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

PETUNIA

For freedom of bloom, variety of color Petunias have no equal. If they are given just a reasonable amount of care and attention Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet scented flowers in delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer.



Giant Double
Fringed
Petunia

Giant Double Fringed, Mixed. This is a mixture of the best large flowering in Double Fringed Petunias. This mixture is notable for its rich colors and large sized flowers. Everyone knows that only a certain percentage of double flowers may be expected, but our seed will produce from 25 to 30% of doubles, the balance will be large sized single flowers. Pkt. 100 seeds 25c.

Large Flowering Single, Mixed. A strain of incomparable beauty. Most of the flowers are ruffled or fringed on the edges. Our mixture contains an excellent variety of rich and gorgeous colors. Price, pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Large Flowering Mixed. Phlox are the showiest and most easily raised of all annuals. We know of no flower with such a continuous supply of attractive flowers of all colors as the Phlox. All colors are represented. Seed should be sown in the ground as soon as the danger of frost is over. In a few weeks your garden is a bed of glory. Our mixture of this grand, summer flowering annual is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

POPPIES

Poppies are noted for their satiny flowers and many brilliant colors. The foliage is delicate and the blossoms grow on slender stems. If the flowers are gathered early in the morning when the dew is on them they will remain fresh all day. Sowings

made at intervals from Spring to Fall will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering lightly as the seed is small. Thin the plants to a foot apart.



Poppies

Shirley. The beautiful satiny flowers ranging in colors from delicate shades of rose, apricot and glowing crimson, with white center. If cut before bloom they will keep fresh in water for several days. Price, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Oriental Poppy. (Listed with Perennials).

California Poppy. (See Eschscholtzia).

Flanders Poppy. Vivid scarlet red. Was the first official flower of the American Legion. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Double Mixed. A dazzling mixture of beautiful double mixed flowering poppies of the richest and brightest colors, as well as the daintiest and softest tints. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

Single Mixed. This mixture comprises all the leading single best varieties. Will make a grand display. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

PORTULACA MOSS ROSE

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth. Will bloom abundantly all summer in a dry, hot location, where other plants would soon die. The flowers are of the richest colors and make a beautiful border: Single, mixed colors Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. Double Best Mixture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant)

Stately, strong growing plants with very ornamental foliage. Well adapted as center plants for bedding, grouped with Cannas, Dahlias, etc. Easily grown from seed and make a rapid growth in rich soil. **Mixed.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS

Finest Mixed. An easily grown plant bearing quantities of gay butterfly like flowers. Beautifully marked and spotted, closely resembling some species of orchids. For winter blooming in pots the Schizanthus is one of the most desirable of flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

**SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)**

Large Flowering Mixed. One of the most attractive annuals and should be in every garden. The blossoms are tube shaped, much like a Petunia, much like the latter in the beautiful color displays. The Salpiglossis is deservedly known as the orchid of the hardy annual. You should have some in your garden. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS (Scarlet Sage)

The Salvia Spendens is a standard spreading plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in the autumn. Can be put to a great many uses. Makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes, its best use, however, is a hedge or border plant. **Mixed**, all varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum)

The Snap Dragon is really a perennial, but flowers the first year as annuals. Its bright colored, curiously formed flowers are very interesting. From seed sown in the open ground plants will bloom in July and August, the same year. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

STOCKS

Large Flowering, Mixed. One of the best

known and popular annuals of easy culture and suitable for pots as well as for garden culture. The flowers appear on large stiff stalks like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant. Flowering season for July to November. To secure fine early flowers sow under glass in March or April, transplanting seed when an inch high to other pots or boxes in May, setting the plants about a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE (Echinocystis)

A well known vine, common in many sections. The quickest climber for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises and so forth. Never suffering from the heat but retains its fresh and lively green color all summer. Price, pkt. 5c.

ZINNIAS (Youth and Old Age)

Finest Mixed. One of the most striking annuals with a wonderful range of color. Beautiful old rose, dainty cream, striking red and brilliant yellow flowers, extremely double, with long stems and good keeping qualities, makes this old fashioned flower the most popular in the garden. Our mixture contains all colors and produces large, handsome flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

Cashman's Sweet Peas

One Pound of Seed for a 100 Foot Row

CASHMAN'S GIANT SPENCER'S SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas are loved by everyone and are probably the most popular flower in America. They will grow anywhere that you can raise any other flowers or vegetables. To secure beautiful blooms, manure liberally or fertilize with bone meal. Dig your ditches deep, plant thinly and give them plenty of water. The Spencer or Orchid Flowered Sweet Peas are the new large petalled, wavy type, many of them bearing 4 large blossoms on a stem. They are the best in fragrance, color and produce the largest amount of bloom.

BEAUTIFUL SPENCER VARIETIES

Hercules. A rich pink flower. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c.

Countess Spencer. Clear pink, deepening somewhat toward the edge. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c.

Hope. Light cerise.

Mrs. Tom Jones. A beautiful blue. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c.

Elegance. Blush lilac. Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c.

Liberty. Salmon. Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c.

Warrior. Mahogany. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c.

Royal Purple. Purple. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c.

King White. Produces large flowers, absolutely pure white. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c.

Helen Pierce. White marbeled and veined blue. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c.

SUNFLOWER

Large Double Flowering. Grows four feet high and produces a strikingly ornamental and symmetrical large double flowers on top of the stalk. These stately old fashioned flowers are coming into special favor as a background for lawns, also as a screen to hide unsightly places. Price. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Collection of the above ten beautiful Spencer varieties, one pkt. of each, \$1.20 postpaid.

CASHMAN'S GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

America. Bright red, striped or white.

Aurora. Flowers extra large, wings flaked and striped, bright orange salmon on white ground.

Blanche Ferry. Streaked white.

Countess of Radnor. Delicate white.

Captain of the Blues.

Firefly. Beautiful brilliant red.

Honorable Mrs. E. Kenyon. Grand deep primrose and yellow.

Catherine Tracy. Exquisite bright pink.

Othello. Splendid large dark brown, chocolate red.

King Edward VII. Very rich bright red.

Prices on all these varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50. postpaid.

ECKFORD'S MIXED

Comprised of Eckford's variety only. Price, Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.10.

CASHMAN'S QUALITY COUNT MIXTURE

For a low priced mixture of Sweet Peas this cannot be excelled. Contains many varieties and a very extensive range of colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.55.

VERBENA

Finest Mammoth Mixed. Verbena is one of the most popular garden annuals and is used for many purposes, for beds, borders, vases and window boxes it is particularly fine. The clusters of showy and fragrant flowers are grown in constant succession from June until Autumn. We offer an extra fine mixture. Price, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Cashman's Northern Grown Clover, Alfalfa and Grasses.

We thoroughly test all our seed and nothing is sent out which we do not believe to be good in every respect. Quality is our first consideration. Realizing how much depends upon the seed the farmer sows, we aim to furnish the best farm seeds that can be produced. Sow Cashman's Brand of Grass Seeds—there is no better—Every pound of Cashman's Brand of seed is sold under the following Guarantee:—Any seed after arriving at your station or your farm which is not up to your expectations we give you the privilege of shipping it back to us. We will refund your money and the cost of shipping both ways. Keep the seed for a week for test if you wish. For our reliability, refer to the following banks in Owatonna: Security State Bank, National Farmers Bank and First National Bank



Mowing Medium Red Clover on one of the Cashman Farms.

WHY SOW CLOVER?

To make two cuttings of hay a year.
To make an excellent pasture.
To put humus in your land.
To put your land in condition so it is easily worked.

To increase the yield of crops that follow it.
To build up your soil.
Because it belongs to every crop rotation.
Because it is the cornerstone of good farming.

The sowing of Clover Seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land. Farmers should sow Clover Seed liberally in order to keep up the productivity of the land for other crops. Clovers are the basis of successful farming and are more generally

used for hay, pasturage and soil improving crops than any of the other legumes. In the rotation of crops, Clovers are most valuable and in nearly all sections of the country, especially in Minnesota and Iowa, are considered indispensable.

PRICES

Owing to the fluctuating market on Clovers, Alfalfa and other Farm Seed it is impossible to name definite prices when this catalog is printed. We therefore enclose our regular Price List, giving quotations at the time the catalog goes out. If you do not order shortly after receiving this catalog write for our latest price list, which is issued from time to time. As a rule markets are lower early in the season. Write us for special prices on large quantities. Get our samples. They are Free.

NOTICE! We offer only Minnesota Grown Clover Seed. Beware of Imported seed. Investigations by the Department of Agriculture show that Clover from central or southern Europe will not do for Minnesota or tributary states. We will gladly give the growers name and address if requested. Samples of all grades of seeds will be gladly sent upon request.

Cashman's Minnesota Grown Clover

Minnesota Grown Medium Red Clover. This is regarded as one of the most valuable of the clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover, and is a dependable all around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes 2 crops each year. The first is usually cut, when in bloom for hay. The last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay or plowed under to add to the fertility of the soil. It may be sown either in Spring or Autumn, Spring preferable, and if no other grasses are used, sow at the rate of from 8 to 12 lbs. to the acre, according to the quality of the seed used and the condition of the soil. Crops following a growth of Clover are larger and of better quality. The small nodules or bacteria, which cling to the roots, draw the nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil, where it can be drawn upon for subsequent crops. It will pay every farmer to sow red clover and plenty of it.

Purchasers may rely on our **CASHMAN'S BRAND** of Medium Red Clover. It represents the highest possible quality of clover seed that can be secured both in purity and germination.

We offer, this year, only Minnesota grown clover seed. We have already secured enough Minnesota grown clover seed for our customers this year. Will gladly give the growers name and address to each purchaser if requested. If you want the best, be sure to order **CASHMAN BRAND**. You will find a price list in this catalog giving prices. Free samples will be gladly sent if requested.

Mammoth Clover. It is well known for its enormous yields and for reclaiming exhausted lands. Is extremely hardy and will do well on land that will not grow the common red clover. As a fertilizer to plow under green, it has no equal. See Price List for Prices.

MINNESOTA GROWN ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER

The Best Clover for Low, Moist Soil or Soils Deficient in Lime.

Alsyke Clover has the advantage over Red Clover in some ways. It is much hardier and lasts for several years, while the Red Clover is only a biennial. Many farmers mix Alsyke with Medium Red and Timothy, the Medium Red produces the most hay, the Alsyke produces the best on low, poorly drained land and if the field is left for hay or pasture a good stand is still maintained of Alsyke and Timothy. Alsyke is especially good on wet, heavy land. It will also withstand drought well. This clover is relished by all stock and grows from 15 to 20 inches high. It is very sweet and fragrant and well liked by bees. Alsyke can be sown with Timothy to good advantage, as both mature at the same time. If sown with other grasses, it forms a heavy under growth and greatly increases the yield. If Alsyke is sown for seed, the seed is taken from the first crop. Sow from 7 to 8 lbs. to the acre clear. See Price List for Prices.

White Clover. White clover thrives best in a moist soil containing lime. It can also adapt itself to sandy soil. Produces wonderful pasturage, producing well from Spring to Fall. The seed is very fine, when sown by itself 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre is sufficient. It should, however, never be seeded alone but is used mainly for sowing in mixtures with other grasses, especially blue grass, to obtain perm-

manent pasture. Very desirable for sowing on terraces and sloping grounds. See Price List for Prices.

SWEET CLOVER

The Greatest Soil Renovator, Hay and Pasture Crop

By proving its great value, Sweet Clover is steadily coming into its rightful place as one of the foremost legume crops. It provides the quickest and cheapest way to make unfertile soils fertile. Sweet Clover will thrive well even on extremely poor soil and build it up so it will grow profitable crops. In feeding value it is second only to Alfalfa.

ADVANTAGES OF SWEET CLOVER

Considered better than Alfalfa for pasture.

Like Alfalfa it is enriching in legumes.

Is a great milk producer.

Furnishes early Spring pasture.

Valuable for crop rotation.

Is a great soil enriching crop.

Better than any of the common clovers as a green manure crop.

Valuable for honey bees.

Prepares the soil for Alfalfa.

Its roots decay rapidly adding much nitrogen and humus to the soil.

Will grow anywhere.

Sweet Clover will grow under conditions where Alfalfa and other clovers fail. On low, wet, alkali, acid soil, on hard, compact soils, on poor soils. Sweet Clover resembles Alfalfa in appearance and habit of growth when young, but it grows much taller and is a great drought resister. Will thrive on soils too poor for Alfalfa or other crops.

The seed is rather hard shelled. We run our seed through a scarifying process, which increases the germination and insures a good stand. Our Sweet Clover is Northern Grown. If you want the best order the Cashman Brand.

White Blossom variety is the most generally used and is the type most valuable for a soil renovator and general purpose crop. It is a very rank grower which makes it specially valuable for plowing under. It is also a very heavy nitrogen builder. When used as a pasture the stock should be turned in while the clover is young and tender as at this stage it is very palatable to all livestock. See Price List for Prices.

HUBAM • ANNUAL WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

The Hubam or Annual White Blossom Sweet Clover has been of special interest to thousands of farmers throughout the Northwest the last two or three years. Hubam was discovered by Professor Hughes of the Iowa Experimental Station. The seed was first offered to the public in 1922. Hubam is an annual legume, the seed resembles that of the White Blossom Sweet Clover. It is supposed to produce in one season as big a crop of hay as the biennial does in two years. We have not had as much experience with this new variety as others so we are not in a position to say whether or not it deserves the wide publicity given to it. However, we have some nice seed of the Hubam on hand which we will be pleased to furnish. See Price List for Prices.



CASHMAN'S ALFALFA

Alfalfa will Increase the Value of Your Farm



Every farm should have one good field of Alfalfa. There are very few farms that will grow anything whereon you cannot find a location that will grow Alfalfa to an advantage. Minnesota has wonderful possibilities for increasing the value of her farms by growing Alfalfa. Steele County, Minnesota, is coming right to the front. Last year we sold six times as much Alfalfa in Steele County as we did any previous year, and I am sure this amount will be doubled this year. There is no forage crop that will so thoroughly cover the ground as Alfalfa. A great many farmers are sowing alfalfa on ground containing Canada Thistle and have found that it is a wonderful eradicator of this pest. Alfalfa produces three or four cuttings per season, yielding from three to six tons of the finest hay per acre.

Instead of wearing out the soil it enriches it. Alfalfa is worth 60% more than Timothy, and 45% more than Clover in food value. The green forage secured from one acre of Alfalfa for the season is almost double that of Clover, three times that of Timothy, and five times that of Brome Grass. Alfalfa is equal to Bran, taking pound for pound.



ALFALFA (Continued)

Just a word about our Grimm seed and the experience the writer had in buying it. I made a special trip to South Dakota to buy Alfalfa seed. I planned on buying a large amount of South Dakota Common, as well as Grimm. Upon visiting the section that we have usually secured our Alfalfa seed from, I found that only the Grimm fields, which were quite scattered, (owing to the fact that more common had been sown than Grimm) had produced any seed that was worth buying. The common Alfalfa had practically all killed out. Some by winter-killing and some from lack of moisture. After covering a large section I decided that we can't be too particular about securing the genuine Grimm seed. It costs more to start with but is more profitable in the end. I can assure our customers of one thing, and that is, that every field that we secured Grimm seed from, was personally inspected, the roots examined, as well as securing an affidavit from the grower as to the genuineness of the seed.

SELECTION OF SEED

The grower who has a good stand after growing three or four years and coming through one or two specially hard winters, knows that the origin of his seed was in the North, where the Winters are severe. Thos. E. Cashman, president of our company, has made a special study of growing Alfalfa, here at Owatonna. He has over 100 acres, growing Grimm Alfalfa, which he considers the best variety. The seed you buy from us is taken from fields and sections that have stood the severest conditions in this state. If you select that kind of seed for your planting you will get a good stand to start with and you will have a good stand after the snow goes in the Spring. Your Alfalfa will stand the winters and will not kill out the second year after planting.

STARTING THE CROP

Any sweet soil will produce Alfalfa. To be sure, bring a sample to your county agent, or send it to the experimental farm for test. An important feature is surface drainage. A deep seed bed is required. It should be as free from weeds as possible and well fertilized. Pack the seed bed by frequently discing and harrowing. The seed can be sown in the Spring with a nurse crop, or better still, the ground cultivated during the Spring and Summer and the seed sown in the Fall, any time from July 20th to September 1st. First part of August is usually the best time. Alfalfa may be broadcast or drilled in, using about 15 lbs. of good seed per acre. Prominent agriculturists urge growing a more liberal acreage of Alfalfa, Clovers, Sweet Clover and Soy Beans and other legumes. These furnish good paying crops, at the same time increase the fertility of the land.

INOCULATION NECESSARY

To make success with Alfalfa still more certain inoculate your seed. This not only increases the benefit which the plants give to the soil but makes the plant healthier, stronger growing and produces more hay. You will have the best success in inoculating by using our Nitragin. We offer it at the following prices:

Bushel size, any legume crop, \$1.00.

Half bushel size, any legume crop, 60c.

Garden size, (state what crop) 20c.

Grimm Alfalfa is considered the hardest of the Alfalfa family. It is a Minnesota product, having been introduced by Mr. Wendelin Grimm over 30 years ago. Extensive experiments have been carried on both through the experiment stations and by individual farmers, which have proved beyond a doubt that the Grimm is far superior to Dakota or Montana varieties, and while the seed costs more money than the Montana and Dakota grown, there is no question but what the Grimm is worth more than the difference. We have experimented considerable on our own farms and while we have never had a failure with our Grimm seed, we haven't been so successful with the common varieties. Grimm Alfalfa can be distinguished from the common varieties, as it shows a greater diversity in flower color than prevails in the common Alfalfa. More Grimm Alfalfa is being seeded each year in Steele county, and where 3 or 4 years ago you could almost count the Alfalfa growers in Steele county on your fingers. Almost every section is represented now with a booster for this wonderful grass. We predict that Steele county will be known as an Alfalfa growing county in the future. She is already recognized as one of the greatest butterfat producing areas in the United States. Alfalfa and Clovers go hand in hand with the Dairy Cow. We have some excellent Grimm Seed for this coming year. Place your order early and we will either save it for you or ship it to you. Don't forget that the **Cashman Brand** is the best. See Price List for Prices.

Montana Hardy. This stock is a very excellent lot of blue flowered type and is grown near the Canadian boundary in the state of Montana. Our seed is obtained from those sections where plants have endured the extreme cold winter and thrive at high altitudes. Our experience of several years has demonstrated the superiority of seed grown under such conditions. See Price List for Prices.

South Dakota Grown Alfalfa. South Dakota has been producing crops of Alfalfa for over 40 years. South Dakota Alfalfa is very generally sown throughout the Northwest. It compares quite favorable with the Montana Hardy. See Price List for Prices.

Use Nitragin for Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Soy Beans

BENEFITS DERIVED FROM INOCULATION

Inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air which results in faster growth and larger crops. While helping the crops it builds up the soil, benefiting future crops.

Inoculated legumes take their nitrogen from the air and save the soil instead of depleting it.

Prices as follows on Nitragin:

Bushel size, any legume crop, \$1.00.

Half bushel size, any legume crop, 60c.

Garden size, (state what crop) 20c.

When ordering state what crop it is wanted for.

TIMOTHY.

Timothy is so well known it needs but little description. There is scarcely a variety of natural or tame grass, that is more generally cultivated than this, as a crop for hay. If cut in the season just before flowering it makes splendid hay, especially for horses. It is also well adapted to early Spring grazing, as it starts up quickly in the Spring. However, Timothy is not well suited for permanent pasture as it will in the course of a few years run out. The most important point in the growing of Timothy is selection of good seed. Look out for both purity and germination in Timothy. Order our

Cashman Brand, you will have the best success. Only ten lbs. of seed is required to seed an acre alone. See Price List for Prices.

TIMOTHY AND ALSYKE MIXED A Popular Hay and Pasture Combination

This mixture can be sown to good advantage on low, moist soils, where Red Clover would not do well. Our mixture contains about 20% Alsike and the balance Timothy. Should be sown at the rate of 10 lbs. to the acre. See Price List for Prices.

Pasture and Meadow Mixtures.

In order to have the best results from pasture mixtures, it is necessary to sow grasses that are both early and late. In seeding such varieties you receive the maximum amount of feed throughout the season as they do not all mature at the same time. By taking into consideration climate and soil conditions and by making the proper selection of grasses, very good results can be obtained. In making our selection of varieties for mixtures we have taken only such kinds as are known to be absolutely hardy. Varieties that will endure the extremes of our Northern Climate. The ground should be well prepared, the same as for grain. Fall plowed land is the best. The seed should not be put in too deep. The best method is to seed with a hand seeder and give it one harrowing.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES FOR HIGH HEAVY CLAY SOIL

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, Medium Red Clover, Alsike, White Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass and Bromus Inermis. Seed 25 lbs. to the acre. For Prices see Price List.

MIXTURES FOR LOW RICH SOILS

Kentucky Blue Grass, Alsike Clover, White Clover, Orchard Grass, English Blue Grass, Red Top, Bromus Inermis and Sweet Clover. Seed 20 lbs. to the acre. For Prices see Price List.

MIXTURE FOR HIGH LIGHT SOIL

Alfalfa, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Red Clover, Bromus Inermis, Sweet Clover, Seed 22 lbs. per acre. For Prices see Price List.

PERMANENT HOG PASTURE MIXTURES

Hogs can be raised much more profitably on grass and clover with corn than by feeding corn alone. The grasses furnish a ration that contains all the necessary elements for bone building, which corn does not contain. A good pasture will not only develop the hog, but keeps it in good condition. It is well to seed hog pasture mixtures with oats or barley in the Spring on well prepared ground. Fall plowing always furnishes the best seed bed. Hogs can be turned in as soon as the grass becomes well started. The grain will be eaten first, giving the grasses a chance to grow and thicken. We recommend the following mixture for permanent hog pasture: Alfalfa, White Clover, Sweet Clover, Medium Red Clover, Orchard Grass, Bromus Inermis, Timothy and English Rye Grass. Seed 18 lbs. to the acre. For Prices see Price List.

ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURES

For this mixture we recommend fast growing annuals which includes the following: Speltz, Oats, Rye, Barley, Sugar Cane, Canadian Field Peas, Dwarf Essex Rape, Sudan Grass and Kaffir Corn.

Seed this mixture on well prepared ground, if possible on ground that is plowed in the Fall. Seed is either sown broadcast or drilled in at the rate of 40 to 70 lbs. to the acre. The hogs should be turned in on it when it shows a growth of about 6 or 7 inches. For Prices see Price List.

Cashman's Farm Garden Collection

Contains one packet each of the following 24 distinct varieties:

BEET	Early Round Red
BEANS	Early Yellow Wax
BEANS	Late
CABBAGE	Early
CABBAGE	Late
CARROT	Early
CELERY	White Plume
CORN, Sweet	Early or Late
CUCUMBER	Slicing or Pickling
LETTUCE	Big Boston
MUSK MELON	Emerald Green
WATERMELON ...	Cole's Early

This collection of 24 large size packets for

\$1.00
POSTPAID

Plenty for a family garden
THINK OF IT!

ONION	Early White
ONION	Large Red
PARSLEY	Champion Moss Curled
PEAS	Dwarf Early
PARSNIP	Hollow Crown
PUMPKIN	Large Cheese
RADISH	Early Round Top
RADISH	White Icicle
SQUASH	Hubbard
SPINACH	Thick Leaved
TOMATO ...	Chalk's Early Jewel
TURNIP	Purple Top White Globe



Grass Seeds.

RED TOP SOLID SEED (*Argrostis Vulgaris*)

Very hardy native perennial grass and well adapted to the Northern states. It adapts itself to any soil, but produces best results on moist rich soil, where it grows from 2 to 2½ feet high.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*)

Cashman Brand. This makes the best, sweetest pasture and the most nutritious for all kinds of stock. It is the grass that made Kentucky famous for its Blue Grass pastures. It is now possible to establish on every farm in Minnesota a Blue Grass pasture of greenest verdure which will give profitable returns. This grass is the first to start up in the spring and remains green until snow flies in the fall. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or trampling of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout as to form a tough sod. It is excellent for sowing with grass mixtures and other grasses and will do well on almost any land. From 25 to 30 pounds of Cashman Brand seed required to the acre if sown alone. See Price List for Prices.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*)

Cashman Brand. This is one of the most valuable grasses known for pasture or meadow mixtures on account of its earliness and its rapidity of growth. It is very hardy and succeeds well anywhere in the United States. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall. It is quick to recover from close cropping and in 10 to 12 days is ready for grazing again and is relished by all kinds of stock, either dry or green. It flowers about the same as red clover and makes a splendid mixture with it. It should not be sown with timothy, for being three weeks earlier, it becomes pithy if allowed to stand until the timothy is ready to cut. It is inclined to grow in tufts and should therefore have other grasses sown with it. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and

groves. Grows on any land but does best on sandy loam or clay soil. Sow 22 lbs. to the acre when sown alone. See Price List for Prices.

BROMUS INERMIS

Bromus Inermis is a strong, healthy, hardy perennial with strong root stocks, smooth, upright, leafy stems. It grows from one to four feet in height and has seed heads from four to eight inches long. It withstands the extremes of drought, heat and cold better than any other tame grass and in a very few years forms a very tough sod, crowding out all other growth. It will succeed where timothy, clover and alfalfa will fail. All kinds of stock eat it and it is found to be more palatable than timothy. The yield of hay from Bromus Inermis varies from two to four tons per acre, depending upon climatic conditions and fertility of soil. In order to obtain the best hay the grass should be cut at the time of full bloom. See Price List for Prices.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Cashman Brand. This grass is becoming well known in this country. It seems to be especially adapted for pastures and will bear close cropping. After being cut it grows up in very short time and remains bright and green throughout the entire season. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in bloom as it is most nutritious and is relished by all kinds of stock. It will grow best in locations not too dry or subject to drought. 24 pounds of seed required to the acre. See Price List for Prices.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

(*Festuca Pratensis*)

Cashman Brand. One of the grasses most used in permanent pastures. It is very nutritious and readily eaten by all kinds of stock and is very fattening, makes excellent hay and succeeds well in almost any soils, although it does best in moist land. It is one of the earliest grasses in the spring and of particular value for fall and winter pasture. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. See Price List for Prices.

Rape, Forage and Fodder Plants.

SUDAN GRASS

The Wonderfully Quick Growing Summer Hay Grass.

Yields 2 or more cuttings a season. Makes a bigger and better crop than millet. Stock eat it up clean. A wonderful summer catch crop. It can be grown with soy beans and cow peas.

Sudan Grass is comparatively new. It has only been raised about 7 years in the Northern states, but in that time it has become very popular. Its drought resisting qualities first caused particular attention to be given it. It is adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. Sudan Grass is a member of the sorghum family. It is a strong stouter, as many as 100 stems have been counted from a single seed. This accounts for its great yielding qualities, 4 to 5 ton per season is considered just an average crop. It makes a richer feed than fodder corn, or millet, is easily cured and will not sour or spoil as sugar cane often does. All kinds of stock eat it readily and it is especially good for horses and cattle. Sudan Grass will grow anywhere that field corn, sugar cane or millet grows. It matures a crop as soon as sugar cane, and much quicker than millet. In favorable seasons a cutting can be made 6 to 8 weeks after sowing. Sow 20 lbs. either broadcast or with a drill. Seed should be covered from 1 to 1½ inches deep. Cut with mower just like any other hay, it cures quickly and can be put into mows in about a day's time. See Price List for Prices.

RAPE.

Dwarf Essex. Under favorable conditions, Dwarf Essex is ready for pasture from 4 to 6 weeks after sowing. It is successfully grown in almost every state in the union. The Wisconsin Experiment Station found that an acre of Rape produced as much gain on hogs when used as a pasture crop along with grain as 56 bushels of corn would do.

Rape can be sown in the following ways:

First. In the early Spring to provide pasture for hogs and sheep.

Second. In June or July on well prepared ground to provide for pasture.

Third. For sheep, along with wheat, barley, oats or rye, using 2 to 3 lbs. per acre to provide pasture for hogs and sheep after harvest.

Fourth. Along with peas, oats, barley, sugar

cane, sudan grass and kaffir corn for a good annual hog pasture.

Fifth. In corn when cultivated the last time.

Sixth. Along with rye in August for sheep pasture.

Seventh. To plow under as a green crop to add humus to the soil.

Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best in good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Dwarf Essex Rape is the only variety we handle. We are most particular in securing our seed that we may secure the purest, cleanest and the best seed available. We want you to order your seed from us this season and be assured of getting the best quality at a right price.

When rape is sown broadcast, from 5 to 6 lbs. is sufficient. When sown in rows 30 inches apart and cultivated, from 3 to 4 lbs. per acre is enough. See Price List for Prices.

MILLET.

Usually sown as a catch crop, especially good when a shortage of clovers and other forage exists. Seed may be sown any time from early Spring to late in summer. When used for hay millet is usually cut just as the heads are beginning to form and before the plant is in bloom.

German Millet. This is one of the most popular varieties of Millet. This variety makes a taller, riper growth and produces more hay per acre than most any other variety. On good rich soil it will make a growth of from 4 to 5 feet high. The quality is very good especially if cut at the right stage or when it is in full bloom. A yield of from 3 to 5 tons per acre is not unusual. Sow 3 pecks per acre. Our German Millet is clean and good. See Price List for Prices.

Siberian Millet. Is extremely hardy and will stand droughts wonderfully. Is about 2 weeks earlier than the German Millet, wonderfully prolific, is very leafy and bushy, especially desirable for feeding cattle. In dry sections we believe the Siberian to be preferable to the German. Grows from 2½ to 3 feet high. See Price List for Prices.

Japanese or Million Dollar Grass. This variety always produces a good crop even in unfavorable

seasons, where other varieties fail. It will yield more feed and seed than any other variety of millet grown and is greatly relished by horses and cattle. Japanese grows from 4 to 6 feet high, does well on most any soil and is fine for eradicating quack grass. Sow from 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. See Price List for Prices.

Hungarian Millet. Preferred by some to the German as it is about a week earlier, does not grow as large but the hay is finer. One of the best quality millets grown. Sow about 3 pecks per acre. See Price List for Prices.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet. Of great value for feeding hogs. Produces seed in enormous quantities, often 50 to 60 bushels per acre. This seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock and is of special value for this purpose where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. This seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. From 50 to 60 days from the time of sowing it is ready to harvest. The seed ripens while the fodder is green, therefore it can be cut and used both for hay and seed with the best results. The seed is glossy and much larger than the German and Hungarian Millet. Sow 3 pecks per acre. For Prices see Price List.

FIELD PEAS—Canadian White.

"Peas can be made to bring more nitrogen to the soil of this country every year, than is now purchased annually by farmers at the cost of millions of dollars."—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This statement coming as it does from a reliable source gives the farmers of the Northwest something to think about. Here is a crop which is not only profitable but will return to the land a much needed nitrogen. Peas are second only to clover in their soil enriching properties and can be grown under almost any conditions of soil or planting. There is always a ready market for peas for they can be profitably ground and fed to stock. The vines make rich nutritious hay. If fed to milch cows when in green, pods, vines and all, the flow of milk will almost be double. Field Peas can be planted profitably in many ways.

First. When sown alone about 3 bushel are required to the acre. They can be allowed to mature and threshed when dry. The yield varies from 30 to 60 bushel per acre.

Second. Peas and Early Oats are frequently sown together, using from 1½ to 2 bushel of peas and 2 bushel of early oats per acre. By so doing a double crop can be secured. They can be harvested and threshed at the same time and easily separated in cleaning.

Third. They can be sown alone and fed green. It is surprising the amount of fodder which is produced in this way. If oats are sown with peas the peas should be sown first and plowed under about 3½ inches deep. The oats then drilled or broadcasted.

Fourth. Peas and Oats sown together are equal in value to clover. We can recommend the Canadian Field Peas as a crop which will benefit almost every farmer, large or small. See Price List for Prices.



Canadian White Field Peas

COW PEAS.

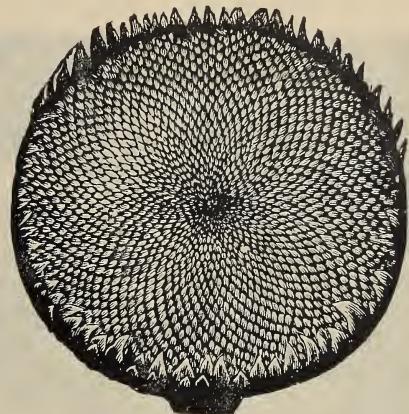
Whippoorwill. A medium yellow variety very desirable for a forage crop and for rebuilding worn out land. A very prolific yielder and considered the best variety of the cow peas. See Price List for Prices.

SORGHUM or SUGAR CANE.

Minnesota Early Amber Cane. This is the earliest, richest and altogether best variety for northern latitudes. It is the only one that can be relied upon for sugar-syrup in Minnesota. It produces a rich, clear syrup for which Minnesota has become famous, yielding from 150 to 200 gallons per acre. As a fodder plant it excels the southern variety as it is sweeter, contains more nutriment and is more relished by stock. It is excellent for milch cows and hard to beat as a pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. May be sown any time from May 1st to July 1st and can be grown on very poor soil. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre in drills. And from 50 to 60 lbs. broadcast. Grows tall and leafy. See Price List for Prices.

KAFFIR CORN

A fine fodder plant growing from 5 to 6 feet high. Has a stalky stem with large wide leaves. Stalks keep green and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and all kinds of stock. For grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 5 to 6 lbs of seed to the acre. For fodder sow 30 to 60 lbs., either broadcast or in drills. See Price List for Prices.

**SUNFLOWER—Mammoth Russian**

Only those who have tried it realize what an important crop the Sunflower is to the poultry and hog raiser. Single heads measure from 12 to 22 inches in diameter and contain an immense amount of seed which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry raisers as an excellent food for fowls. It is also very fattening and contains a very high percentage of protein. Every farmer should plant this seed in any waste piece of ground he may have any time from early Spring to June. Besides the great value of the seed as poultry and stock food the plants are very ornamental and can be made to serve as a shade or wind break for many tender growing plants. Sow in rows far enough apart to allow for cultivation. 3 lbs. will sow an acre.

SOY BEANS.

The growing of soy beans is now recognized by the farmers of the Northwest to be almost as valuable as corn and clover. They can be grown with corn with no extra labor and not only produce an added crop but are a benefit to the soil they are grown on. There is no grain or forage grown that has the same food value that the soy bean has. In order to get the best results, growers cannot be too careful in selecting varieties. They should select a variety that will grow beans that will mature and not all go to stock as the food value is in the bean to a greater extent than in the stalk. Soy beans compare with alfalfa as an ensilage crop combined with corn for milk production. It is also valuable for hog pasture. Soy beans thrive best on warm well drained sandy soil. Plant after danger of frost. If planted with corn use 1 peck to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. In rows alone 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and the hills 18 to 20 inches apart. Cultivate often, using 1 bushel of seed per acre.

Early Wisconsin Black. Early variety well adapted to northern conditions. Produces beans in large quantities. One of the best for Minnesota.

Manchu. Among the many varieties of Soy Beans that have been tried out for the last few years by the Minnesota Experimental Station the Manchu is proving to be superior to any other variety for southern Minnesota planting. Several varieties were tried out at the Waseca Experimental Station and while others showed distinct promise, this station recommends the Manchu. It is early and produces beans in large quantities, which is the first essential, as the main value is in the beans to a greater extent than in the stalk. It stands up well and grows tall enough so that the major portion of the stalk can be harvested with the corn. The Manchu is a yellow bean with a black spot. It is very essential that you get the true type of Manchu. We are offering northern grown Manchu. Write for our samples and have them examined by your County Agent for Manchu characteristics. See Price List for Prices.

Cashman's Steele County Grown Corn

*Get the Largest Possible Yield from your Fertile Acres
by Planting Improved and Tested Varieties.*



CASHMAN'S YELLOW DENT

The Ideal Variety for a Heavy Yield. The Deepest Grain and Purest Variety in Existence for the Northwest. Grown on Our Own Farms.

It is of the Utmost Importance that You Plant only Northern Grown Selected Seed Corn

When we consider that corn is the most important crop we grow in Southern Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and South Dakota, we can't help but realize the importance of being very particular about our seed corn selection. There is no crop planted where the seed costs so little per acre. One bushel of corn will plant seven acres checked. Compare this with any other seed you might sow and you can't help but realize that it pays to get only the best. We have specialized in seed corn for a number of years by growing several hundred acres of corn and selecting the early ripening ears that show type and uniformity of breeding, we are able to furnish corn that will satisfy the most particular. We are growing corn that would do justice to Iowa and Illinois here in Minnesota and ripening it in the time which makes it almost a sure variety to plant. If you are one of our old customers we will be more than pleased to hear from you telling your experiences with our seed corn. If, on the other hand, you have not purchased any of our seed in the past, we will be glad to have you among our customers.

Cashman's Yellow Dent Corn.

Cashman's Yellow Dent is of Minnesota origin and is well adapted to any soil in Southern Minnesota, Southern South Dakota as well as all eastern and southern sections. Thos. E. Cashman, President of this concern has been growing and perfecting this variety of corn for the past 10 years. The results are that we are able to grow corn that would do justice to Iowa and Illinois here in Minnesota and ripen it in a time which almost makes it a sure variety to plant.

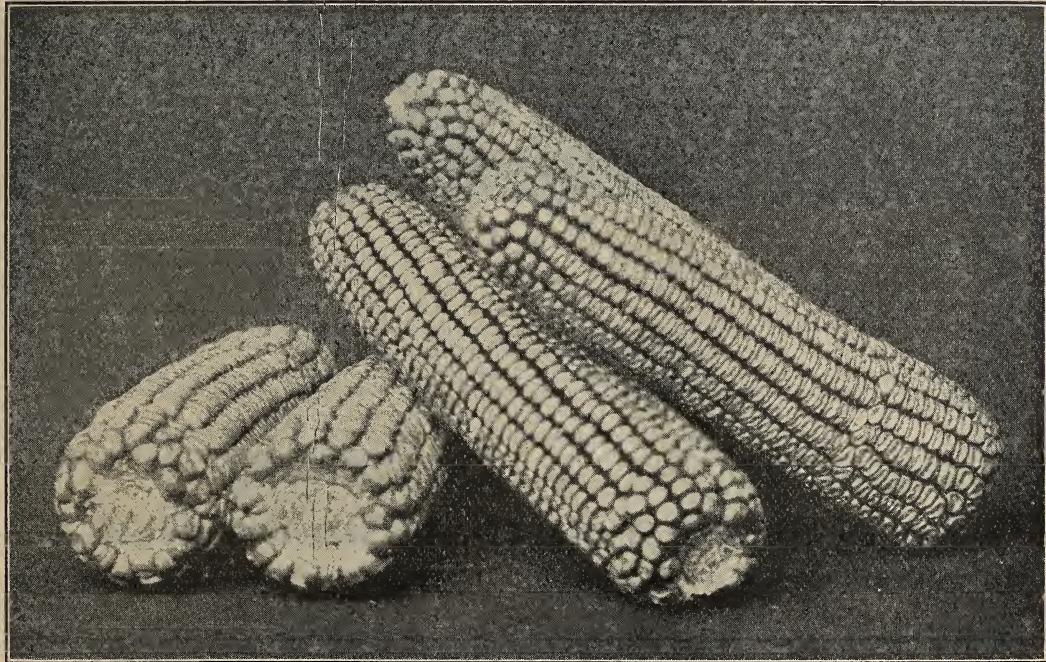
Breed Characteristics. This corn is rich in color, ears of uniform type, 8 to 10 inches in length and 16 to 24 rowed, butts well rounded out, tips slightly tapering but well filled. The rows are straight with deep kernel and quite uniform. It will mature in 100 to 110 days. The stalks are of

medium height and produce a large amount of fine fodder. The ears are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground. Cashman's Yellow Dent has produced some wonderful yields and is a money maker for all farmers no matter whether it is for feeding or for market. It will not disappoint the grower who gives it rich soil and careful cultivation. Shipped by freight or express. Shelled and graded, germination test 96% or better. See Price List for Prices.

NOTE:—Owing to the short corn crop in Steele County our stock of Cashman's Yellow Dent seed corn will be limited this year. We have already received a great many orders for spring delivery. We would advise ordering early if interested.

Cashman's Minnesota 13, (University) EXTRA EARLY YELLOW DENT

Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County.



Minnesota No. 13 is an early maturing, yet heavy yielding variety, was developed and brought before the farmers of Minnesota by the Minnesota Experiment Station. This variety has been largely developed through the efforts of Asst. Sec'y Hays, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Minnesota No. 13 has a wide adaptability and will do well on almost any kind of soil. It usually matures in from 90 to 95 days. Its records show yields of from 60 to 80 bushels per acre in Minnesota. Our Minnesota No. 13 has been carefully bred, great care being taken in building up a type of corn that is of practical value to the farmer. As a show corn it is hardly equal to Silver King as it lacks in uniformity.

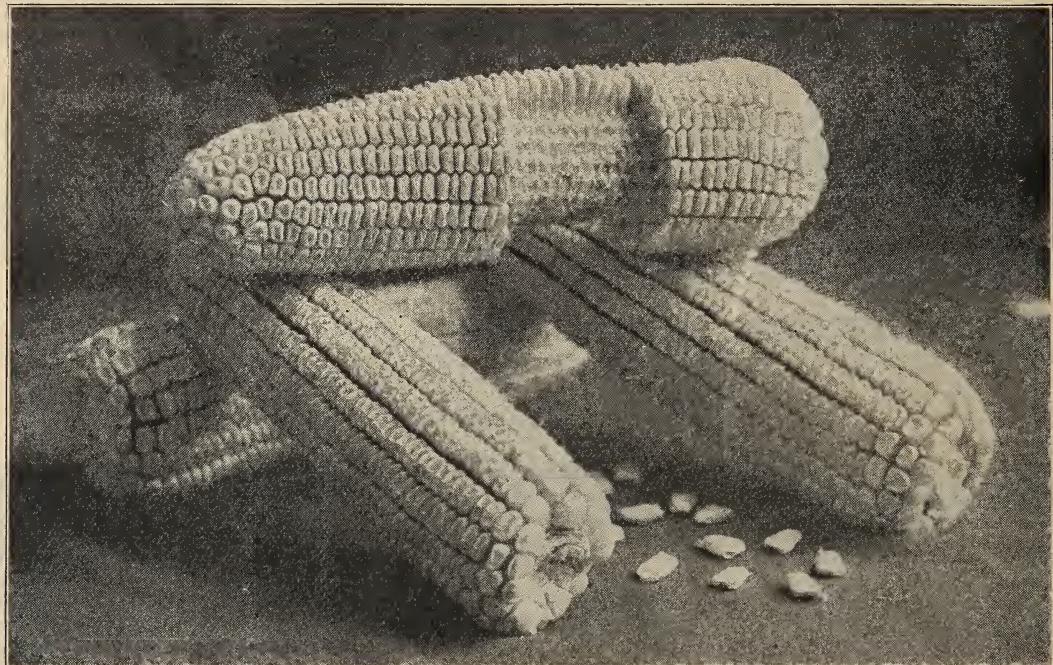
Breed Characteristics. The ears are from 8 to 9 inches in length and cylindrical in form. The kernels are fairly deep with a dimpled dent. They taper slightly and fit in closely to the cob, leaving

very little space at the tip of the kernel. In many varieties of corn we find a very thick cap of starch on the crown and also a strip of starch running down the back of the kernel. This variety is exceptionally free from starch. In growing or selecting a variety of corn you should look for a kernel with a high per cent of the clear horny substance as that is the portion of the kernel that contains a high per cent of protein. You can grow starch much cheaper in other ways than in corn. This variety contains more of the clear horny gluten and the horny starch than any variety except the flint varieties. The butts are usually well filled and the tips taper slightly, thus helping this variety to mature slightly earlier than some of the others. We offer seed all our own growing. Shipped by freight or express. Shelled and graded, germination test 96% or better.

See Price List for Prices.

Cashman's Silver King.

The Deepest Grained and Purest White Corn in Existence for the Northwest.
Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County.

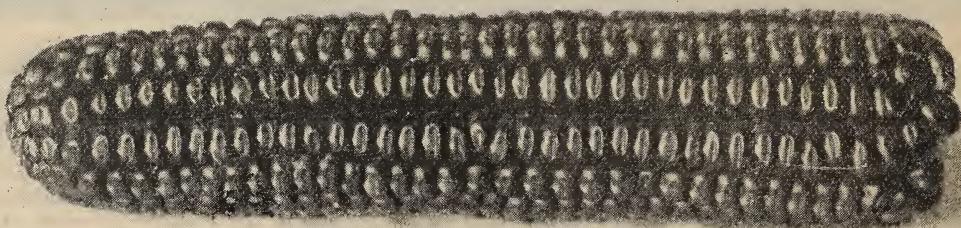


Cashman's Silver King is a pure white corn with medium sized ears. The butts and tips are well filled and shank medium in size. The grain is very deep for a corn that will mature so early. The kernel is medium in width and has a slightly roughened dent. The tip of these kernels fit closely down on the cob, thus giving you a corn of unusual shelling percentage. In many varieties you find starchy kernels that are low in feeding value and low in vitality, but in this variety you find very little starchiness down the back of the kernel. In uniformity and regularity of kernels there is none bet-

ter. There is not that irregularity of color of cob as you find in many other varieties. Matures in 100 to 110 days. We have received many flattering testimonials showing that some of our customers have raised 100 bushels to the acre from Silver King corn purchased from us. We do not hesitate recommending this variety to those who will give it good soil and careful cultivation. Silver King is destined to become the leading white variety of corn in this state just as it has in Wisconsin. **Shipped by freight or express. Germination test 96% or better. See Price List for Prices.**

Early Northwestern or Smoky Dent.

The Earliest Dent Corn for the Northwest. Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele Co.



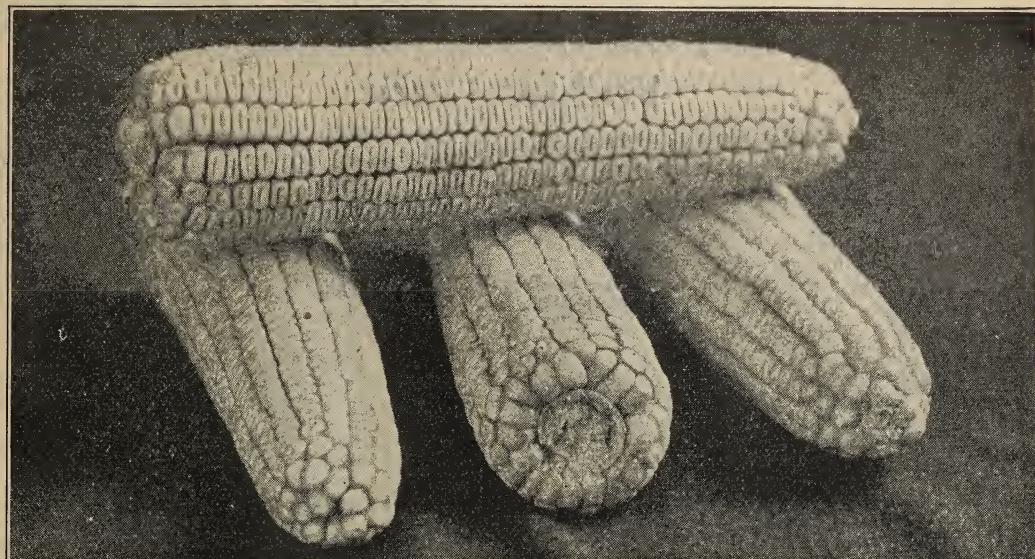
Northwestern Dent has a red kernel with a yellowish cap. Is extensively grown in N. Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Canada. Northern planters can depend upon this variety getting ripe. The seed we offer is grown by us under our personal supervision. It is also planted in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota

where corn must be planted late in the season, or where the farmer wants corn that will ripen in August. Particularly valuable for hogging off purposes, a heavy yielder and is the most valuable variety grown for the above mentioned territory and for purposes we have referred to. Shipped by freight or express. Shelled and graded, germination test 96% or better. See Price List for Prices.



Rustler White Dent.

Extra Early White Dent. Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County.



Rustler White Dent. A splendid early variety, which will, in yield and quality, prove both satisfactory and profitable to all Northwestern farmers. This excellent variety has been grown in Steele County, Minnesota, for a number of years and the results obtained by planting this good, reliable, high yielding White Dent Corn has made for it a record of surpassing merit. Admirably adapted to the northern regions and a soil that warms slowly. Its

record shows that from 60 to 80 bushels per acre has been the average yield. The ears are of medium length, 14 to 18 rowed. Stalks are medium in height with abundance of foliage. We do not hesitate to recommend it and all those wishing a first-class White Dent Corn will find the Rustler White Dent hard to match. Shipped by freight or express. Germination test 96% or better. Shelled and graded. See Price List for Prices.

Minnesota. No 23.

The Earliest Dent Corn. Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County.

Minnesota No. 23 was originated by the Minnesota Experimental Station. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long, have 12 to 14 rows, kernels light yellow with white caps. The stalks grow about 6 feet, short jointed and heavy. Ears medium length and very uniform, and are borne 2 to 2½ feet above the ground. As there are generally two or more ears

on every stalk a good yield can be secured. From 40 to 50 bushels is the average yield, but even larger have been secured. Minnesota No. 23 is an 80 day variety and will produce a good crop in the northern states in short unfavorable seasons. Shipped by freight or express. Shelled and graded, germination test 96% or better. See Price List for Prices.

Flint Varieties of Corn.



These varieties of corn are especially adapted to the northern regions where the seasons are so short that it is impossible to mature any of the dent varieties. This corn will give a good yield of grain if you care to use it for that purpose, or if you want to use it for fodder or silage it will yield from 10 to 15 tons per acre. These varieties are grown well up into Canada for silage purposes. This will mature in from 75 to 80 days.

Breed Characteristics. Varieties: Mercer, Triumph, Smut Nose, King Philip and Longfellow.

Ears from 8 to 14 inches in length; rows 8 to 12 in number; kernels very uniform and rows straight from butt to tip; butts and tips well covered with kernels. The kernels of these varieties are very hard and flinty, but owing to the shortness of seasons where it is grown it is necessary that kernels be very shallow or the corn will not mature sufficiently for good fodder or silage. The above named flint varieties are not our own growing. Price, shelled and graded, germination test 96% or better. See Price List for Prices.

Drill Corn.

We are offering the butts, tips and irregular kernels that grade out of our shelled corn for drill purposes and it gives good satisfaction. These varieties are of Cashman's Silver King, Rustler White

Dent, Cashman's Yellow Dent and Minnesota No. 13. When ordering, please state what variety. Guaranteed to test over 90%, all from our own growing and graded out of our best corn. See Price List for Prices.

Fodder Corn.

Mammoth Yellow Fodder Corn. Many of the farmers want corn to plant as a soiling crop or to cut early and feed green. This corn is especially adapted to this plan. It gives you a large stalk with an abundance of foliage. It is surprising the amount of rich feed this variety yields and is relished by all stock. As a foliage crop for green feeding it has no equal. This corn is often planted to raise a crop for silo purposes only. See Price List for Prices.

Clinton Mammoth Fodder Corn. White seed. The greatest of all fodder corn for feeding green. In proportion to the quality of leaves this variety has an exceptionally small stalk. It throws out leaves from each joint and the result is an increased yield

of green fodder over any other known variety. Adapted to any section of the Northwest. See Price List for Prices.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn. We regard this as one of the best and most valuable varieties grown, being a most excellent variety to cut and throw to livestock during the summer and fall months when grass is dried up and pastures are short. As a green fodder fed in this way one acre will furnish as much feed as eight acres of grass. The sweet, juicy stalks give it a flavor that makes stock like it as they like nothing else, and they will devour the last vestige of the stalks and blades as clean as they would wipe up the best clover in the midst of winter. Drill 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre. See Price List for Prices.

CLINTON BRAND LAWN GRASS SEED.

Mixtures for All Purposes

There is nothing that will beautify the home more, at a small expense, than a good lawn. A fine, velvety lawn is easy to have by following a few simple suggestions. Seeding a new lawn is a very important matter and should be done as carefully as possible. The new soil should be worked up to a depth of 4 to 6 inches but none of the clay or sub-soil should be brought to the surface. Where the soil is shallow, only the top soil should be worked. Where grading and filling is to be done the rough soil should be dug over or plowed and harrowed before the better top soil is put on. Make the surface as fine as possible with a sharp steel rake, or with a fine tooth harrow before sowing the seeds. It is advisable to sow the seed in the spring but it can be also sown at any time during the year if there is sufficient moisture and moderately cool weather at the time of sowing to start the growing of grass. It is of advantage in hot weather to sow one bushel of oats per acre with grass seed. The oats will afford shade and protection to the young grass and give it a better chance to start. The oats should not be allowed to grow tall but kept closely cut with the grass and it will die out in the winter. When the surface has been thoroly prepared and rolled the seed should be sown broadcast on a quiet still day. After sowing the seed should be covered with fine soil by going over the surface with a fine rake or roller. For lawns already set

with grass, but which have become thin and bare the bare places should be loosened with a sharp rake and liberally seeded to Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed, except in shady places, where our Shady Place Lawn Grass Seed should be used. **Quantities of seed required for a new lawn:** In order to secure quick and satisfactory results a liberal quantity of grass seed should be used at the time of original sowing. When the grass is barely up make a second sowing in spaces which show unevenness as these barren spots will surely be occupied by weeds if neglected. **One pound of seed will sow a plot 300 square feet or 15x20 feet; 5 pounds 2,000 square feet, or 40x50; 80 to 100 pounds to the acre.**

Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed. We have given particular attention to grasses which grow successfully in severe northern climate. But at the same time we have aimed to put in such seed as will make the most beautiful turf or lawn. We have succeeded and are confident in stating that our Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed is one of the most ideal that is offered in the Northwest. We put in only the highest class seed and while our price is bound to be a little higher owing to the fact that we do not use any low grades of seed or fillers in our mixture. It will pay you to order the best, which will not only save you time but money. We will be glad to tell you just what seed we put into our lawn grass if you will write us. See Price List for Prices.

SHADY PLACE LAWN GRASS

A Mixture of Grasses That Thrive in Shady Places Under Trees or Close to Walls Where There is Little Sun.

On nearly all lawns there are unsightly bare spots under the shade trees which baffled all efforts to get the grass to grow. We believe you will have no difficulty in making our shady place lawn grass grow and produce a nice stand. Ground that has been densely shaded by trees is frequently sour and if the drainage is defective it is apt to be covered with moss. In such places an application of slack lime is an excellent corrective and sweetener. The moss should first be removed by means of a sharp rake. See Price List for Prices.

HOME GARDEN COLLECTION

The following collection of flower seeds we offer postpaid for 50c. This collection contains the choicest flower seeds and is what you will need for a beautiful garden of magnificent flowers throughout the season.

Asters—Finest Mixed	Nigelia
Ageratum	Poppy—Finest Mixed
Alyssum	Phlox—Finest Mixed
Balsam—Finest Mixed	Nasturtium
Candytuft—Finest Mixed	Finest Mixed
Gonvolvulus—Mixed	Pansies—Finest Mixed
Eschscholtzia	Sweet Peas
Marigold—Mixed	Finest Mixed
Mignonette	



Seed Wheat.

Our seed wheat is grown from the most carefully selected stock, cleaned and put over a perfect system of grading mills, which insures uniformity and germination. Like all other seeds it is tested before being sent out. We list only those varieties that have yielded well for a series of years. Varieties that have shown the greatest resistance to unfavorable conditions and have made money for the grower. There is a much larger cost attached to the production and preparation of high grade seed wheat than anyone who has not had the experience could possibly appreciate. We believe our high grade seed wheat will put you in the way of gaining larger profits from your present acreage and that is what every wheat grower desires because of the ever increasing value of farm land.

Spring Wheat.

Velvet Chaff. This is an extremely hardy bearded variety of wonderful productiveness. Generally yielding more per acre than other varieties of spring wheat. Its long beards or spikelets as well as its heavy chaff protects it from fungus diseases, such as blight, rust and smut. It is as hardy and flinty as Fife Wheat. Velvet Chaff will produce a good crop under very unfavorable circumstances. It is a great favorite in southern Minnesota. Matures in from 110 to 115 days. See Price List for Prices.

Marquis Wheat. Was originated by the late Dr. Saumbers at the Dominion Experiment Farm at Ottawa, Ont., by breeding together red Fife and a very early Indian wheat with Red Calcutta. By scientific breeding a variety was produced which had the remarkable earliness of the Calcutta, and yielding qualities of the Fife. This variety is recommended above all other varieties for planting by the Minnesota Experiment Station of the University Farm. It is a good yielder and has excellent milling values. Many new varieties of wheat

have been tried during the last few years but not any have been recommended superior to the Marquis. Some new varieties have been known to produce a bigger yield in some localities, but the difference in the price has more than offset any advantage in the yield. See Price List for Prices.

Bearded Blue Stem. This splendid variety should really be known as Norwegian Blue Stem. A small quantity was brought to this country by a farmer living in Stevens county in Minnesota and from there was imported to Steele county by Mr. Carl Frisk. This variety has given such general satisfaction in this county that many people who grow wheat will want it next year. It does not command quite as high a price as Velvet Chaff or Marquis wheat but will produce enough more to make up the difference. It has proven to have long resisted rust, which is one of the big things in wheat growing. We will only have a small quantity of this variety to offer this year. See Price List for Prices.

Minturki Winter Wheat.

Minturki, Minnesota No. 1507, Winter Wheat is a bearded white chaffed winter wheat which produces seeds of well known Turkey type. It is the result of experimental work at the Minnesota experiment station to produce a hardy winter wheat. Over 200 varieties from foreign countries and other sections of the United States had been tried without obtaining any variety which proved satisfactory, all characters considered. In these variety tests it was found that Turkey Winter Wheat was excellent in seed characteristics, but often winter killed under several conditions. When conditions were favorable Turkey produced good yields.

Among the varieties tested out was a winter wheat called Odessa, obtained from Russia. It matured later than Turkey, produced moderate yields and proved quite winter hardy.

In 1902, the Turkey and Odessa Winter Wheats were crossed and the wheat that resulted was called Minturki. This was tested out for hardiness, as well as other characteristics, such as yields, milling quality, etc., and found so well adapted to Minnesota conditions that it was finally increased in 1919 pre-

paratory to sending out over the state for commercial production.

In 1921 the extension service of Steele county obtained a few bushels of Minturki Wheat from the experiment station to try out. A. P. Bartsch, the President of the Steele County Farm Bureau volunteered to grow this trial plot of Minturki Wheat. It was inspected by the State Inspector for the Crop Improvement Association before it was cut and found to be entirely clean from mixtures and showed absolutely no sign of winter killing.

When it was threshed it yielded 34 bushel per acre of excellent quality. It was offered for sale as seed and we bought some of it for our own use and our customers.

We will offer seed grown from this stock for planting in the fall of 1924. This seed will be registered and free from foul weed seeds. We will not be able to make the price until after harvest. If the Minturki Wheat does as well as it promises we believe that it will almost entirely take the place of Spring Wheat in this section. Write for prices.

DON'T FORGET OUR FREE FLOWER SEED OFFER Five Packets Free with an order for \$1 or more of seeds of any kind. See page 5 for particulars. You will like our selection.

Minnesota Grown Oats.

Seeds that will Increase Your Yield. Send for Free Samples.



Certified Iowar oats raised the second year from seed secured from Ames Agricultural College. We offer this seed to our customers this year.

More oats and barley and less wheat are grown each year in this section of the country. Very little oats is actually marketed, but is fed to the stock as food of high value. The big problem for the Minnesota farmer, as well as the farmer in the sister states, is to raise varieties of oats that will produce a large yield of good oats, not hulls and chaff as we raise some years. The farmers in the corn belt are beginning to realize that the early oat is the only one to raise. The real critical time of the growing season generally comes after early oats and barley are harvested. The real rust period usually starts at this time. It is also the worst time of the year for wind and hail storms. We recommend such varieties as the Yellow Kherson, Iowar and Gopher. These varieties have proved to be especially adapted to Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin. These oats rarely lodge on the richest soil, which makes them especially desirable for seeding down purposes as the small young grass will not be killed or smothered out when serious storms come that would beat down the larger grown oats. The later varieties should only be used when sown with wheat. We grow a large acreage of oats and we have found, by growing different varieties over a period of years, that such varieties as Yellow Kherson and Iowar far outyield any of the later varieties in an average year. Several farmers in our vicinity last year raised all the way from 60 to 85 bushel per acre. Our stock of Oats are Steele county grown, carefully selected, recleaned and graded. We feel certain that no better oats can be had than we offer.

Cashman's Certified Kherson Oats. A variety giving exceptionally good results. To produce well in any section oats should mature early before the real hot, dry season sets in and should not run to straw. These two requirements are combined to a remarkable degree in this variety. The Kherson is an early oat which matures in 60 to 70 days and gets out of the way of blight and rust. It is vigorous and hardy but not a rank grower. The leaves are broad while the straw is fine and stiff, which makes it exceptionally valuable for feeding. The berries are a light yellow in color, small but very numerous and have a thin hull. The oats are ex-

ceptionally heavy. In this respect as well as in yield per acre they have surpassed most all other varieties. In several tests made by experiment stations it was found that Kherson ranked higher than any other variety in the proportion of grain to the kernel. Kherson oats are becoming more popular every year. We have grown this variety on our farms for several years and 40 to 60 bushel per acre can be expected on any reasonable soil. Last year we had some fields that went over 75 bushels to the acre. If the land is rich 1½ bushel of seed per acre will produce an abundant crop and not lodge. See Price List for Prices.



OATS (Continued)

Iowar Oats. It is the latest production of Mr. Burnette of the Ames Agricultural college. The originator claims it matures 3 days later, grows 3 inches taller and produces 3 bushels to the acre more than the Iowa 103. This variety has become very popular during the past two years on account of its exceptional yields and fine quality grain it produces. There has been a large demand for this variety in the past but we are in a position this year to furnish genuine Iowar oats at very reasonable prices. The grain is similar to the Kherson in size, thin hulled and white in color. See Price List for Prices.

ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN

Gopher Oats No. 674. The Gopher Oat was discovered in a mixed lot of oats in 1917 by the Minnesota Experiment station workers. By selecting for a period of 6 years this variety has been developed. For 6 years it has stood through test, beating all other varieties for South Minnesota conditions.

Gopher Oats is an open white seed, early maturing oat with remarkably stiff and erect straw. It does not lodge where even Iowar and Iowa 103 or 105 lodges.

At the Waseca station it has yielded from one to three bushel more than the Iowar Oats which have given next best results. Last spring there was only 150 bushel of this seed in the state. Buying some of this seed is like getting a bull from a world's record cow to improve your dairy herd. It has been found by the Experiment Stations and those that have been fortunate enough to secure a small quantity of these oats that this variety yields better and

stands up better than any other variety of oats for this section.

The Gopher has a very nice appearance, having a white plump kernel. It has excellent grinding qualities as it contains very little hull.

We are fortunate in having a small stock of these oats this year, grown by Mr. John Hartle & Sons of Owatonna. Seed is registered and free from foul seeds. Will furnish it while it lasts. See Price List for Prices.

IMPROVED LATE VARIETIES

Wisconsin No. 4 or Swedish Select Oats. One of the largest of white oats. Grows a strong stiff straw of fine appearance, a heavy yielding variety of Swedish origin which we have found to be very satisfactory for seeding with wheat. This variety seems especially adapted to high well drained land that is not too rich. It is a great drought resister and will make a good stand where most other varieties have failed. One of the best varieties of medium late oats. See Price List for Prices.

Minnesota No. 514 Victory Oats. The Victory Oat is a cluster oat with somewhat short but rather dense branching heads. The straw is stiff and of medium height, maturing medium early. This variety has come into popularity during the last few years and it bids fair to become one of the best varieties of oats in its class. See Price List for Prices.

Write for our samples of Grass Seeds and Grains giving Purity and Germination. They are Free for the asking.

Speltz or Emmer.

A valuable grain closely related to wheat. The kernels are tightly enclosed in hulls or husks that adhere to the grain when threshed. Speltz is becoming more popular every year as it produces good crops even under adverse circumstances. It is a great drought resister and produces a large abun-

dance of feed per acre which is most valuable for all kinds of stock. It is well to mix Speltz with bran and shorts as it is a heavy food when fed alone. Should be sown early in the spring. This can be safely done as it is not easily harmed by frost and also resists early and severe frosts. Sow two bushels to the acre. See Price List for Prices.

Rye.

New Rosen Winter Rye. Rosen Rye was originated by the Michigan Experimental Station. The berries are larger and plumper than the older variety. This variety is becoming more and more popular with the growers of winter rye in the Northwest. We have planted a large acreage of Rosen Rye securing the seed from the Michigan Experimental Station. The seed was grown on Manitow Island, where no other variety of rye is grown, thus insuring its purity. Seed was secured from a hand picked plot. This coming season we expect to harvest a crop grown from this registered rye and will have seed to offer in the fall of

1924. It will pay you to seed the Rosen Rye, especially if you can be sure that it is pure. We will not make any price in this catalog as it will be impossible to do so until after we harvest the crop. Write us for Prices.

Spring Rye. Makes an excellent catch crop where winter grain has been killed out or for sowing where a fall crop has been planted. If desired it can be turned under and made to answer a good purpose in adding fertility to the soil. It can be sown later than spring grain. See Price List for Prices.

Buckwheat.

Just the thing for newly cleared ground where other crops have failed to catch or where a late season has made it impossible to plant what you expected to. Can also be sown after taking off a crop of rye or winter wheat. Usually sown in July. Seed 3 pecks to the acre.

Silver Hull. This is a thin hulled buckwheat of silvery grey color. It has a medium size grain and stays in bloom longer than the other varieties. A big producer. The flour made from the Silver Hull is light in color. It is also excellent for bees. See Price List for Prices.

Cashman's Pedigreed Flax Seed

*Home
Grown*

*Home
Grown*



Edwin Cashman examining our WILT RESISTANT FLAX

It will pay you to sow pure, high grade flax seed. We offer seed grown on our own land that we know is free from foul seed including mustard. Thoroughly re-cleaned. Do not buy flax seed on the open market, as it is generally infested with weed seed. Flax is a very profitable crop, especially if grown on new land. Refer to our Wilt Resistant Flax listed below. I am sure you will want some if interested in flax seed.

Wilt Resistant South Dakota No. 29 Flax. Home Grown. We are fortunate this year in being able to furnish Wilt Resistant Flax seed, grown on our own land here at Owatonna, from pedigree seed stock. This seed yielded in the neighborhood of 18 bushel per acre and did not show a sign of wilt. Although it is impossible to guarantee that any flax will not wilt.

We are printing below a letter from Mr. St. John of Worthington, Minnesota, from whom we secured our seed last spring.

Worthington, Minnesota, October 23, 1923.
Mr. J. E. Cashman,
Cashman Seed Company,
Owatonna, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your favor of the 19th of October. We secured the original 4 bushel of the South Da-

kota No. 29 from the South Dakota Agricultural Station at Brookings, spring of 1922. We planted this on our own land (old land) and secured 114 bushel from 8 acres.

Your lot from us was from this 114 bushel and as you have grown it one year, 1923, and we in 1922, from University plot stock, would consider it wilt resistant for five more plantings, and would then consider it better in average yield than common flax owing to the seed plot breeding in 1921 and previous to that at the South Dakota University.

We find that the South Dakota No. 29 produces a longer straw and a better filled bowl than any common flax.

Our yield of South Dakota No. 29 this year was 18 bushel per acre on early fall plowing of barley stubble.

Yours very truly,
St. John Grain Co.

Minnesota No. 25 or Primost. This new pure bred flax is selected from a variety which was secured by the Minnesota Experiment Station from the Department of Agriculture U. S. This variety is very high in yield and is largely wilt resistant. It matures earlier than any other variety of flax. See Price List for Prices.

Russian Flax. Another good variety largely grown in Minnesota and the Dakotas. See Price List for Prices.

Registered Seed Barley.



A Field of Registered Minnesota 184 Manchuria Barley on the Cashman Farms. Surpasses all Other Varieties in Yield and Quality.

The University of Minnesota Experiment Station introduced this new variety of barley which out-yields all other varieties. This Manchurian Barley, six rowed, was originated through selection from the Minn. No. 105. The 184 has proven to be a better yielder than the Oderbucker or the 105 or any other variety with which it has been compared. It is a consistent yielder, not one that is given to yielding a good crop one year and a poor crop the next. We have grown it for three years on our farms in Steele county with excellent results. The seed we offer is grown from registered seed secured in the spring of 1922 from the Minnesota University Farm. It will pay every farmer that grows barley to put in at least a small acreage to this new variety. See Price List for Prices.

Minsturdi, Minnesota No. 439, is a dense-headed, stiff short-strawed, 6-rowed variety produced by a cross between the varieties South African and Man-

churia. The Manchuria parent had high yielding ability and the South African parents excelled in stiffness of straw. The new variety has stiff straw and good yielding ability. See Price List for Prices.

Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55. Was introduced into the U. S. from the Ontario Agricultural College by Professor R. A. Moore of the Wisconsin Agricultural College. Test showed it to be superior to the other varieties of barley, both for feeding and malting purposes. It has held the record for many years as the heaviest yielding variety in the middle states. It is bearded and in manner of growth similar to the Manchurian, but the straw is somewhat stronger and stiffer, which makes it a preferable variety for rich ground. The Oderbrucker is rust resistant and it is not subject to smut. We offer Certified Seed in this variety Grown on Our Own Farms in Steele County. You will make no mistake in getting started with the Oderbrucker or if you have this variety it will pay you to sow a small acreage to good pure stock which will give you plenty of seed for a number of years. See Price List for Prices.

We do not Handle an Ounce of Imported Clover **CASHMAN'S MEDIUM RED CLOVER**

Grown within 35 Miles of Owatonna, Minnesota

Don't Let Cheap Prices Influence You in Buying Inferior Imported Clover--its Dangerous

The University of Minnesota Writes us

During the winter of 1922-23 the stands of Red Clover from French, Italian, Chilean clover seed were killed 81.4, 89.5 and 96.8 per cent respectively. No yields of hay were secured from these seedings while from home-grown seed good yields of both first and second crop were secured.

It is not safe to sow imported red clover seed in Minnesota for the reason that any winter the stands may be almost completely killed out.

Yours truly, A. C. ARNE, in charge of farm crops

Order Early

AND BE SURE OF GETTING CASHMAN'S MINN-
ESOTA GROWN MEDIUM RED CLOVER

Play Safe

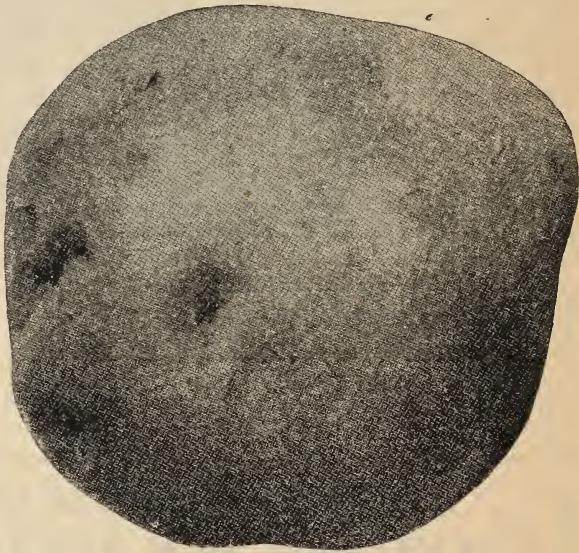
Northern Grown Seed Potatoes.

To secure best possible yields combined with the best quality there is no crop grown that a change of seed is so essential as in Seed Potatoes. This is particularly true with the early varieties. Our Early Ohios and Early Triumph or Six Weeks are all grown in the Red River Valley of the North. Potatoes grown from Red River seed, especially in these varieties always command a premium over potatoes produced elsewhere. No seed potato can be compared with these grown in the North, either for vigor and freedom from disease or for producing and long keeping qualities. There is satisfaction in planting seed that will produce potatoes that are free from scab and other disease. Early Ohio seed stock should be changed very often in southern Minnesota as the disease and scab soon creeps in. To grow a large stock of big healthy tubers will not cost a man any more than to grow a small crop of small poor potatoes which are hardly marketable at any price. We are offering only the good old standard stocks, varieties that have been grown for years and have proven their worth. Such as Improved Extra Early Ohio, Early Triumph or Six Weeks, Rural New Yorker, Carmen No. 3, etc. Our customers can feel that they are placing their order in good hands as we use every precaution before sending our seed out. They are thoroughly tested by our experts and must show good germinating qualities as well as to be clean, healthy and free from scab. Potatoes will be shipped by express or freight (purchaser paying charges) at any time specified by the purchaser. But where no special instructions are given to the contrary we will hold all orders for potatoes until in our judgment there will be no danger from freezing. Write for Prices in Large Quantities.

Improved Extra Early Ohio. An old favorite and always can be depended upon. Without doubt the most profitable early potato grown. Can be depended upon to make a good yield and is always ready for the early market which usually commands the highest price. Our Ohio cannot be surpassed in flavor and for baking qualities. Will keep well if properly stored. We offer genuine Red River Valley stock, certified seed, free from disease. This potato has a pink skin, the flesh is white and solid. It will pay you to secure at least a small stock of these potatoes. Then another year you will have plenty of No. 1 seed to plant. See Price List for Prices.

Carmen No. 3. This handsome late and popular potato should be found in every list of the best varieties. It is a main crop potato of large size, yielding immense crops of uniform potatoes. The tubers are borne very closely to the plant, making them very easily dug. It has but few eyes, which are shallow, while the skin is creamy white and the flesh is of the same color. It is a perfect keeper and is not surpassed as a table variety. Considered the greatest yielding potato ever produced. Seems to do well every where. Very much like the Rural New Yorker in that it can be planted on the richest ground and will not scab or rot. We recommend this potato to the customer as being the best of all late varieties. See Price List for Prices.

Early Triumph or Six Weeks. (Bliss). This variety was introduced many years ago and attained at that time no particular favor. But more recently its virtues have become known and it is now a standard variety the country over. The demand has tripled for the last few years. There is a good reason why the Triumph should be popular because it is from 7 to 10 days earlier than the Early Ohio and that means a difference of many dollars in the crop. The tubers are nearly round and a little squared at the ends, smooth, medium in size, reddish pink in color. The flesh is very white and firm and very mealy when cooked. Our Red River Valley Potatoes cannot be excelled. See Price List for Prices.



Early Triumph or Six Weeks.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. A well known variety and very largely planted for a profitable main crop. One of the largest yielding varieties in existence. Large and usually smooth with few and shallow eyes. The tubers are nearly round, flattened with a very smooth white skin and flesh of superior quality. Medium late and a good drought resister. Altho it is a good yielder it grows but few and small vines. It is very hardy and will stand the heaviest manuring without getting scabby or spotted. For this reason it is one of the most desirable for farmers and potato growers for the market. 250 to 300 bushels is not an unusual yield. We have some beautiful seed stock to offer in the Rural New Yorker this year. See Price List for Prices.



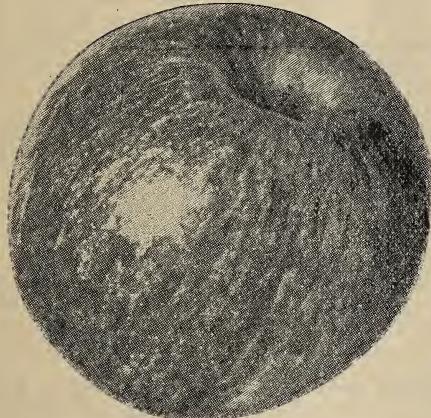
NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Why buy apple and plum trees simply because they are quoted at a low price? The hardiness and quality should be the first consideration. Several years ago we discovered that fruit trees propagated on commercial stocks are too uncertain for planting in Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and the Dakotas. We began experimenting on the propagation of trees from stocks produced from seed collected from Minnesota grown crab apples. The results were very satisfactory and we discovered that while this method was a very expensive one the trees produced in this manner were worth to the planter several times more than trees propagated in the ordinary way.

The planter sets a tree to grow and bear fruit. If a tree fails to grow or fails to bear fruit it is a loss. A few cents extra is a good investment if a hardier tree and a more fruitful tree can be secured. Our trees are all grafted on stocks grown from native seed. We recommend them to the northern planters. Our customers who have these trees growing in their orchards need no further evidence. A trial order will convince those who have not tried them that our trees will grow and bear fruit.

APPLES

The apple is the first in importance of all fruit; it will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. No fruit is so healthful. The price of apples on the



market is steadily increasing and farmers are beginning to realize that it is cheaper to grow their own apples than to buy them. Our advice is to plant a few trees every year and keep the orchard going. We consider the following list the best for Minnesota planting: Red Wing, Goodhue, Jumbo, Bayfield, Owatonna, Malinda, Perkins Number 72 (the best keeper and the most profitable of all), Wealthy, Duchess, Anism, Hibernal, Patents Greening, Longfield, Okabena, Peerless, Northwestern Greening, Peter, Wolf River. By freight or express.

Crab Apples. Transcendent, Whitney, Hyslop, Early Strawberry, Minnesota and Virginia. All 3 to 4 feet high, by freight or express.

PLUMS

Don't fail to plant a few Hanson hybrids, such as Waneta, Kihenta, Sapa, Opata. These varieties produce fruit the second year after planting. They will average from a peck to a bushel of plums every year. The quality is unexcelled and there is always a market for your surplus. Waneta, Kihenta, Sapa, Opata, Hanska, Skuya, Surprise, De Sota, Wolf, Wyant. By express or freight.

CHERRIES

Compass. By freight or express.

GRAPES

Alpha. Originated at Collegeville, Minnesota. Hardy and vigorous, free from mildew and wonderfully prolific. Bears large bunches and grapes are

of good size. Stands the winters of Minnesota and Canada without protection. One of the Best.

Beta. Was introduced by the Minnesota Experimental Station and has been thoroughly tested in Minnesota and found to be both hardy and prolific.

Concord. One of the most popular market sorts.

Agawam. Worden. Write for Prices.

CURRENTS

Perfection. By the introduction of this new Perfection Currant we are doubling in both crop and size. This is a great bearer, resembling its parents, the White Grape, in that respect. Currants of this variety have been picked that were nearly as large as the Early Richmond Cherry and in clusters of ten to twelve on each stem. The Perfection was awarded the Barry gold medal at the Pan-American Exposition, the gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society and the only gold medal awarded a currant at the St. Louis World's Fair. The color is a beautiful bright red while the quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp and few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation.

London Market. Considered one of the best Red Currants for commercial purposes. The plant is heavy and strong with good foliage and fruit is borne in large clusters with berries of good size. This variety is one of the best for the northern planter.

Red Dutch. A standard and well known variety. The bush is an upright grower, strong and tall, berries are medium in size, dark red and exceedingly sweet. A fine variety for jellies, wines, etc.

North Star. Is superior in quality and flavor to many of the old sorts. The points of excellence are its hardiness, vigorous growth of wood, early fruiting and great productiveness. This also is of the red variety.

Victoria. Large, light red, bushes extremely long. Erect growing, heavily laden, even into September, with handsome clusters of large fruit.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid. Finest of the white sorts, of excellent quality and very productive. Have a low, spreading habit.

Long Beach Holland. The best of the late red sorts; vigorous and productive; ripens after other varieties are gone. The clusters are long and berries of large size.

Cherry. Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; clusters short with short stems. The fruit is large, thin skinned, red in color, juicy and fine flavored.

GOOSEBERRIES

Carrie. This variety of gooseberry, originated by Hon. Wyman Elliott, is without an equal in America. The fruit is smooth, oval in shape, and when thoroughly ripe is of a deep maroon color; is pleasant sub-acid, tender skin, fine grained, meaty and of excellent flavor. Good sized specimens measure three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It produces from one to five berries for each fruiting bud, thus giving the Carrie greater efficiency in producing more abundant crops of fruit than other varieties that bear only one or two berries in a cluster, and is of prime importance to every grower of the gooseberry who is seeking the greatest profit for his time and investment. It bears freely the second year after planting. This one feature alone is of great importance and advantage to the amateur as well as the commercial fruit grower.

Downing. Large, whitish green, good quality and a strong, upright grower, prolific and healthy with distinct veins. This variety is free from mildew and is larger than the Houghton.

Houghton. An enormously productive, always reliable, old variety of vigorous growth; medium in size, pale green; sweet when thoroughly ripe. Is a very spreading grower and of an excellent quality.

Red Jacket. A vigorous, upright bush, healthy and productive. The fruit is light red and about the size of the Downing.

Pearl. One of the most prolific and very hardy, entirely free from mildew. Superior in size and productiveness to the Downing.

STRAWBERRIES, June-Bearing Varieties.

Senator Dunlap. The best adapted sort for the Central and Western state. They are a perfect blooming variety, very hardy, productive and vigorous growers. Will stand a great deal of neglect and ill-treatment, surpassing many other varieties in this respect. Berries are of excellent quality, dark red in color. The plants remain in bearing until late in the season.

Bederwood. An early variety of good size, splendid flavor and immensely productive. The fruit is large, bright red. One of the most popular sorts for the Northwest.

Aroma. Plants are vigorous, fruit large; smooth, conical and perfect in form; bright red, very firm and of high quality. A sure cropper every year and one of the best medium late sorts.

Everbearing Varieties.

Progressive. The best of the fall bearing varieties and the only one we recommend for planting in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The Progressive is a sure cropper and a very heavy bearer. Bears in

June and continues bearing throughout the summer. An exceptional heavy crop is borne in the fall. Bears heavy the first summer after plants are set. A very valuable variety.

Champion. This new Everbearing variety was introduced about five years ago in Michigan. Strawberry growers have recommended it very strongly and we are now growing them here at Owatonna. We consider this a very promising variety and may supplant the Progressive. Last year it fruited heavier than the Progressive.

RASPBERRIES

Latham (Minnesota No. 4). This variety is easily the peer of all Red Raspberries for Minnesota planting. It combines hardness and productiveness. The berry is large and firm and is a great favorite with commercial growers. It was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station and is highly recommended.

Redpath. Very much like the Minnesota No. 4 but an improvement, if anything. Canes are large

and heavy and it is a free fruiter. It should be named "Improved Latham."

Ohta. One of Prof. Hansen's hardy red Raspberries recommended for extreme locations. Does not need covering in winter.

Sunbeam. This variety was sent out by the South Dakota Experimental Station. The plant is extremely hardy and a vigorous grower. Needs no covering in the winter. Fruit medium size.

St. Regis. Originated in the east and called an Everbearing Raspberry. This variety is grown with very good success in Minnesota. We recommend it for home planting.

New King. Pronounced by leading horticulturists to be the leading market berry of Minnesota. It is an early red variety of especially fine flavor, good bearer and very desirable for home or market use.

Loudon. It is a wonderful bearer of the red variety that is without doubt the largest, most productive of the mid-season sorts. Of excellent flavor and a good shipper.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Gregg. For many years the leading standard, best known market sort; very productive, large, meaty berries, quality good and firm in shipping.

Cumberland. A mid-season variety that is valuable, vigorous, healthy and enormously productive. The fruit is the largest of any of the black sorts, of great firmness and splendid quality.

Columbian (Purple Cap). An old reliable variety profitably grown in Minnesota. Commences to ripen about the time along with the Gregg, but has a longer season. Very good for canning and preserves.

BLACKBERRIES

Stone's Hardy. Is the hardiest known Blackberry, an upright, vigorous grower, stocky and short-jointed. Is a gloss black when ripe, has no hard core and is delicious in flavor. The fruit is well protected by thick, dense foliage.

Ancient Briton. A good sized, market berry of the best quality that is becoming very popular in many sections on account of its immense productiveness. Requires winter protection, but is worthy the time and expense. Does better on sandy land than on heavy soil.

Snyder. This variety is most suited for the far North. It is vigorous, hardy and productive. When fully ripe they are of medium size, sweet and juicy, without the hard core of many sorts.

Dewberry, Lucretia. Berries are larger and longer in shape than any of the Blackberries. Fruit sweet and mild in flavor. Excellent for table use, jams, etc. Fruit ripens very early, commencing when red Raspberries are about half thru bearing. Very productive.

NUT TREES

Black Walnut. This tree is not only of a commercial value on account of the ready market for the nuts it will produce, but is most valuable of any wood grown in the United States today. It is handsome, with a straight trunk and a regular, shapely, round-topped crown. The nuts are borne in profusion late in the fall.

Butternut. This lofty, spreading tree is one of our hardy natives, valued for its tropical appearance and beautiful wood, as well as for its nuts, which are large, oily and nutritious. It is a very rapid grower and early bearer.

Hazelnut. On account of its compact habit of growth and its rich foliage it is considered a splendid ornamental shrub; is of easy culture, hardy, one of the most profitable and satisfactory. The nuts are nearly round, rich and of excellent quality and flavor.



Hardy Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs.

Write for Sizes and Prices.

We list only such varieties as are recommended for planting in Minnesota. Many semi-hardy varieties that are being successfully grown in some sections are omitted here but can be supplied from our nursery.

Almond, Flowering. A shrub of erect habit growing to a height of three to four feet. Flowers double bloom in May. We have them in both pink or white.

Arrow-Wood (Viburnum Dentatum). An upright bushy shrub with bright green foliage. Colors prettily in the fall. Flowers white, blue berries in the fall.

Barberry Thunbergii. This pretty dwarf shrub is used more than any other for ornamental and hedge plantings. It is remarkable for its dense spreading growth and attractive appearance. Starts early in the spring and is covered densely with small dainty leaves which color to a brilliant hue in the fall. Large quantities of red berries are produced which hang on throughout the winter, giving a very striking appearance. The Barberry Thunbergii should be set in every planting.

Buckthorn. A very hardy shrub used mostly for hedging. Very popular in Minnesota where Privet cannot be grown.

Buffalo Berry. A large growing shrub with silvery foliage. Very desirable for cluster planting.

Burning Bush. Attains a height of six to eight feet. Very showy when covered with fruit. Fruit hangs on until mid-winter.

Butterfly Bush. Sometimes called the "Summer Lilac." The violet colored blossoms are borne in panicles late in the summer and are very striking.

Button Bush. Ornamental shrub with hardy, glossy foliage and very attractive. Flowers appearing late in summer.

Caragana—Pea Tree. One of our hardest northern shrubs. Produces yellow flowers early in May followed by fruit pods which are borne in quantities. This shrub is especially valuable in dry locations.

Contoneaster. One of the new introductions. Very attractive with it's heavy green glossy leaves. Valuable for hedging or group planting.

Crab—Bechtel's Flowering. A beautiful large flowering shrub or small tree with double fragrant flowers of a delicious pink. Blooms early in spring.

Cranberry—Highbush. Handsome native shrub very decorative with fruit which begins to color by the end of July. Fruit is edible.

Currant—Alpine. A most desirable low growing shrub used for border planting and low growing hedges.

Currant—Yellow Flowering. Very hardy. Has a profusion of yellow flowers in spring. Does well in shady locations.

Dogwood—Siberian. A very hardy shrub with bright red bark in winter. Very desirable for group planting and often used for hedging.

Elder—Cut Leaf. A strong grower with elegantly divided foliage. Does well in shady locations.

Elder—Golden Leaf. A beautiful fast-growing shrub with light yellow leaves. Very effective for group planting.

Elder—Red Berry. Blossoms white, produced in great profusion early in May. Followed by bunches of red berries. Bush hardy.

Honeysuckle—Morowii. A symmetrical shrub with drooping branches. White flowers produced in May. Fruit red, foliage hangs on well until late in fall.

Honeysuckle—Tartarian. One of the most popular hardy shrubs. Large growing, is easily trans-

planted and does well in any soil. We have them in pink, red and white.

Hydrangea—Paniculata Grandiflora. One of the most valuable and popular shrubs for all sections. Medium-sized with fine large foliage and immense trusses of white flowers, changing to pink and finally reddish brown flowers in August and September. Very striking.

Hydrangea—Hills of Snow. A valuable shrub with large snow-white blossoms, sometimes called Snowball Hydrangea. Very desirable for landscape planting.

Lilac—Common Purple. Very hardy large-growing shrub with purple flowers in May. Very fine for hedging or individual planting.

Lilac—Common White. Produces large clusters of fragrant white flowers. Very popular.

Lilac—Josikea. A late blooming Hungarian Lilac with tree-like habit. Flowers late in June.

Lilac—Persian. A graceful slender growing bush with light purple flowers. A very free bloomer.

Lilac—Villosa. A very bushy shrub about eight feet high with rather stout branches. Foliage dark, shining of striking appearance, also a late bloomer.

Lilac—Charles X. This is one of the best red Lilacs in cultivation. Very hardy.

Lilac—Madame Lemoine. Undoubtedly one of the most profuse blooming, double-white Lilacs. A great favorite.

Lilac—Marie Legraye. Large panicles of single white flowers. One of the finest and best blooming sorts.

Lilac—President Grey. Produces double rose-colored flowers in great profusion. One of the new popular Lilacs.

Olive—Russian. A large growing shrub or tree with silvery-white foliage. Very desirable for planting in dry locations.

Prunus Triloba. A beautiful shrub of medium height, blooming in May with a great profusion of delicate, pink, rose-like blossoms. Resembles the Flowering Almond but the bush is hardier and larger. Without doubt one of the prettiest shrubs we have.

Rosa Rugosa—Single Red. Perfectly hardy even on the most exposed locations. Thrives in any kind of soil and needs no winter protection. One of the most ornamental single-flowered roses and one of the most popular for hedging.

Rosa Rugosa—White. Similar to the red variety but not quite so showy. Has white blossoms.

Rosa Rugosa—Double Red. A new valuable shrub resembling the Rosa Rugosa in habit of growth and hardiness. The flowers are double and borne in great profusion. This is without doubt the most popular of all blossoming shrubs for northern planting.

Snowball. A well known and favored shrub of large size. Flowers pure white, blooms in June.

Snowberry—White. A low-growing shrub with small pink flowers followed by white berries which hang on until winter.

Snowberry—Red. Sometimes called "Indian Currant." Low-growing with pink flowers during the summer followed by red berries.

Spirea—Anthony Waterer. A dwarf Spirea, attaining a height of about two feet, flowers bright crimson, commencing to bloom in June and continuing throughout the summer and fall. Sure to bloom the first season.

Spirea—Bumalda. Belongs to the same family as the Anthony Waterer. Bush somewhat larger and harder. Has pink blossoms which remain all summer.

Hardy Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs. (Continued).

Spirea—Crispifolia. Very similar to the Anthony Waterer excepting that the plant is more robust. Grows to a height of about three feet and blooms are a pinkish red. This is considered one of the best colored Spireas on account of its exceptional hardiness.

Spirea (Collosa Alba). Dwarf white Spirea. Blooms all summer.

Spirea (Arguta). A graceful early white flowering shrub. Blooms two to three weeks before the Van Houttei. Very popular.

Spirea (Sorbfolia). A pretty vigorous shrub with long panicles of white flowers in July. Leaves resemble Mountain Ash. Starts growth very early in the spring. Does well in shady locations.

Spirea (Billardi). Beautiful pink Spirea, blooming with flat rose-colored flowers the latter part of June and continues blooming all summer. Sometimes kills back but comes up rapidly and always blooms about the same time.

Spirea (Van Houttei). The grandest of all Spireas and the most desirable shrub in cultivation. Blossoms the first part of June with a great profusion of white blooms. Strikingly showy.

Spirea (Collosa Rosea). Similar to the Bumalda with pink flowers but grows higher. One of the desirable pink Spireas.

Spirea (Opulifolia Aurea). A vigorous grower attaining a height of five to seven feet. The leaves are of golden green color, flowers white borne in clusters about the middle of June.

Spirea (Ninebark). A vigorous grower of spreading habit with white flowers. Very fine for screen purposes.

Spirea (Thunbergii). A low-growing white Spirea with fine delicate drooping foliage. Blooms

very early in the spring. One of the best dwarf white spireas.

Spirea (Tomentosa). An upright shrub with pinkish purple flowers borne in dense panicles. Very desirable.

Sumach (Cut Leaf Staghorn). This shrub is becoming very popular for landscape plantings. It is of spreading habit with large, long, fine cut, lace-like leaves which turn to a beautiful color of gold in fall.

Sumach (Rhus Glabra). A native large-growing shrub well adapted for covering barren hills. Very effective for coloring in landscape work, the leaves turning golden hued late in the summer.

Syringa (Golden). A dwarf compact shrub with bright yellow foliage. Very fine for group planting.

Syringa (Large Flowering). A large and vigorous growing shrub, blooming profusely with creamy white blossoms in June.

Syringa (Lemoinei). A showy and free flowering variety with slender arching branches. Flowers creamy white.

Syringa (Mock Orange). A vigorous shrub with sweet scented flowers borne in great profusion about the middle of June. A handsome shrub.

Tamerix (Amurensis). A distinct type of shrub having leaves somewhat like the Juniper. Valuable for group planting.

Wayfaring Tree (Viburnum Lantana). Large growing shrub with heavy leaves and clusters of white flowers followed by red berries turning black in the fall.

Wigelia (Eva Rathke). A remarkable showy shrub blooming throughout the summer with rich carmine colored flowers. A very desirable variety but needs winter protection.

Hardy Perennial Plants.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND SIZES.

Bleeding Heart. (*Dielytra Spectabilis*). A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose colored flowers in droppings spikes; excellent border plant, perfectly hardy, 2 feet high, blossoms in April or May; easily cultivated.

Sweet William. (*Dianthus Barbatus*). Double mixed. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high; bears a profusion of round-topped clusters of flowers of all shades of red and pink to white in May and June.

Thousand-to-One Aster. (*Boltonia Asteroids*). Grows 4 feet high with white, aster-like flowers in broad heads in August. A fine plant for borders and cut flowers.

Hollyhocks. Assorted colors, perfectly hardy; grows 6 to 8 feet high; large brilliant flowers; blooms from July to August.

German Iris. (*Fleur de Lis*, or *Flag Iris*). Assorted colors, dark blue, light blue, porcelain, white and yellow; blooms in July and August; 18 to 24 inches high.

Blue Larkspur. (*Delphinium Formosum*). Flowers are deep blue with white eye on long spikes; strong, robust plant, 3 to 4 feet high, very prolific, easy culture; June to September.

White Larkspur. (*Delphinium Chinense*). Pure white, otherwise same as the blue variety.

Oriental Poppy. (*Papaver*). Flowers are bright scarlet with black blotch at base of petal, very brilliant; blooms from May to August; 3½ feet high.

Golden Glow. Tall growing, hardy; foliage bright green; flowers rich yellow, borne on long, smooth stems, rapid grower.

Columbine. (*Aquilegia*). Rocky Mountain. Fine Rocky Mountain species with large flowers, often 4 inches across on stems; 1 to 1½ feet tall in June and July. The sepals are deep blue; petals pure white; spurs recurved.

Columbines. These are the elegant and beautiful Perennial Plants producing graceful spurred flowers rising two feet or more above the divided foliage. Are prized very highly for cut flowers.

Achillea. There are several varieties of this very popular Perennial. Colors are pink, white and yellow. Perfectly hardy and thrives well in all kinds of soil.

Campanula (Bell Flowers). A popular class of flowering plants well adapted for planting in shady places. There are several varieties in cultivation. Free bloomers and obtainable in many colors.

Coreopsis (Tick Seed). A showy and valuable plant with an abundance of yellow flowers. Blooms very early and stays until frost.

Digitalis. (Fox Glove). The old fashioned Fox Glove is just as popular as ever. Flower in the mid-summer in great profusion. The flowers at the bottom of the spike opening first and so on to the top. We offer them in assorted colors.

Hibiscus. (Mallow Marvels). This perennial variety usually attains a height of from 4 to 5 feet and blooms from July to September.

Rudbeckia. (Cone Flower). Under this heading we include some of the most vigorous and hardy growing plants, such as Golden Glow, Newmanii and Purpurea.



Hardy Perennial Plants (Continued)

Yucca. (Adam's Needle). In one summer it grows a stalk 3 to 4 feet high, which terminate with branching spikes of bell shaped flowers. Its broad leaves, which become larger with age, reminds one of the Century plant.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy. When you think of fall flowering plants, your mind naturally turns to the Hardy Chrysanthemum. They are universally popular for outdoor bedding. They produce a lavish display of blooms in October and November. We furnish them in assorted colors.

Day Lily. White. Another old fashioned favorite, grows up quickly in the spring producing a wonderful display of flowers in June.

Monarda. (Oswego Tea). Showy plants which attain a height of 2 to 3 feet. Brilliant crimson scarlet flowers produced in July and August.

Phlox. Tall, hardy sorts. Thrive everywhere and produce a wonderful range of color. Ask for the color you want.

Tritoma. (Red Hot Poker). This plant has several names. On good ground it will send up flower stocks 3 to 4 feet high which terminate in spikes of brilliant red, cone shaped, very attractive from August to October.

Veronica. (Blue Bird Flower). Forms a bushy plant from 2 to 3 feet high with long dense spikes of deep blue flowers which are produced from July to September.

Gladioli, without question are the most popular summer blooming bulb, easily grown, adaptable to almost all soil conditions. So universally popular are the Gladioli, display of Gladioli are important features of every summer flower show or horticultural exhibit. Write us for varieties and prices.

BARGAINS We Offer the Following Combinations in Hardy Perennials, A1 stock

- 2 Columbine.
- 2 Coreopsis. Yellow.
- 2 Digitalis. Pink.
- 2 Shasta Daisy. White.
- 2 Hibiscus. Red.
- 2 Hollyhocks. Maroon.
- 2 Yucca.

14 for \$4.75

- 4 Gladiola. Mallow Marvels.
- 2 Hibiscus. Crimson Eye.
- 2 Liberty Iris. Yellow.
- 2 Rudbeckia. Purple.
- 2 Tritoma. Red.
- 2 Veronica. Blue.
- 2 Golden Glow. Yellow.

16 for \$5.00

- 2 Pompon Chrysanthemum. Bronze.
- 2 Day Lily. Yellow.
- 2 Hollyhocks. Red.
- 2 Liberty Iris. Blue.
- 2 Monarda. Scarlet.
- 2 Phlox. Salmon.
- 2 Achillea. White and pink.

14 for \$5.00

- 2 Pompon Chrysanthemum. Pink.
- 2 Hollyhocks. Red.
- 2 Phlox. Cherry.
- 2 Liberty Iris. Yellow.
- 2 Sweet William. Pink.
- 2 Digitalis. Spotted.
- 2 Lily of the Valley. White.

14 for \$5.00

The Above Four Collections for \$16.00

Here is a Special Collection of Real Merit

of which we have a large stock and can make a low price. Every one is sure to grow; hence we make it a leader to get more people interested in these fine plants.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2 Liberty Iris. | 2 Golden Glow. | 2 Coreopsis. | 2 Sweet William. |
| 2 Hollyhocks. | 2 Mallow Marvels. | 2 Sedum Spectabilis | 2 Phlox. |

The Sixteen Plants for only \$4.75

Hardy Garden Roses.

Margaret Dickson. Large, handsome white rose; petals thick, shell-shaped, tinted flesh color next to center; foliage dark and rich, vigorous grower.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; beautiful in bud, semi-double when in full bloom.

General Washington. Crimson red, very brilliant, constant bloomer, dwarf grower, large and perfect double, opens wide and flat; plants vigorous and sturdy.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant, cherry crimson; bush vigorous, blooming constantly; superb flowers on strong stems.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous climber, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season; foliage large and glossy. Its crimson colored flowers are produced from ground to tip in large pyramidal clusters, remaining perfect for several weeks.

Queen of the Prairie. Hardy climbing rose, bright rosy red, sometimes striped with white; large, compact, globular; vigorous.

Seven Sisters. Hardy climber, flowers borne in clusters, varying colors from white to pink.

Hansa Rugosa (Double Red). Perpetual flowering, free blooming hardy roses. Clusters measure nearly twelve inches across. Compact grower. Beautiful for hedging or grouping.

Sir Thomas Lipton. A beautiful double white flowering Rugosa. Without doubt the finest of all white sorts.

Escelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). This is one of our best climbers on account of its hardiness and free blooming qualities. Does not mildew and is especially recommended for northern plantings.

Dorothy Perkins (Pink). Extremely hardy, blooms profusely with small pink flowers. Very popular for trellises.

Paeonies.

For Fall or Spring Planting.

Festiva... Fine, full shell formed bloom; color ivory white with few carmine spots on center petals; fragrant.

Festiva Maxima. Flowers very large, snow white with red spots on edge of center petals; very sweet.

Queen Victoria. Bluish white guards, flesh white center lightly tipped with red; large flowers.

Golden Harvest. Bluish pink with whitish collar; center cream; yellow with occasional petals tipped and splashed with crimson; vigorous, early and fragrant.

Officinalis Rosea. Bright, rosy pink, good grower.

Delicatissimi. Clear delicate pink; flowers large. **Rosa Superba.** A superior double red, full centered and massive; bright crimson.

Richardson's Rubra Superba. Rich, deep crimson; latest of all Paeonies; sweet and fine.

Officinalis Rubra. Rich, deep crimson; early, low growing habit; foliage very striking pale green.

L'Esperanza. Pink, very double flowers; large.

Baron de Diesbach. Wine color red; fragrant and keep a long time on the plant; splendid for cut flowers.

Notice. The above varieties are all fancy sorts. We have a large stock of common varieties, all colors, in clumps or divisions.

Rhubarb and Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

Barr's Mammoth. An old and valuable English sort that is very popular here. An improvement over most varieties and is of large size.

Palmetto. A very early variety of even, regular size and of excellent quality. Much like Barr's Mammoth.

Conover's Colossal. An old, standard variety of large size, tender and of excellent quality.

RHUBARB

Linnaeus. This is one of the oldest and best known varieties; very strong grower and productive.

Queen. The tender stalks are extra long and of a decided pink color. This variety is delicious for canning and cooking.

Sweet Wine. An improvement over some sorts; is a strong grower, of splendid flavor and very tender. The stalks are large and long.

Excelsior. A long growing, tender variety with

Use Nitragin for Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Soy Beans

BENEFITS DERIVED FROM INOCULATION.

Inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air which results in faster growth and larger crops. While helping the crops it builds up the soil, benefiting future crops.

Inoculated legumes take their nitrogen from the air and save the soil instead of depleting it.

Prices as follows on Nitragin:

Bushel size, any legume crop, \$1.00.

Half bushel size, any legume crop, 60c.

Garden size, (state what crop) 20c.

When ordering state what crop it is wanted for.



Before sending your order see Parcel Post Zone Rates on inside front cover

Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Ash, American, White or Green. A native of fine symmetrical outline; valuable for street and park purposes. Thrives best in North and South Dakota.

Birch—Paper or Canoe. One of the handsomest trees in cultivation and a vigorous grower. When young the bark is dull brown, but changes as the tree grows older to a shiny, silky white, rendering it very attractive.

Birch—European, White. A distinct, native species of vigorous, rapid growth. Bark white, leaves triangular, tapering and pointed. It is very hardy and will grow in sandy or rocky soil and in any climate.

Box Elder—Ash-leaved Maple. This species is easily distinguished by the pinnate leaves and greenish-yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree; found valuable for planting timber claims, shelter belts, etc., in the west where it endures both drought and cold.

Catalpa—Speciosa. Very fine for shade and ornamental purposes; never subject to the attack of insects. Hardy in Southern Minnesota and the south.

Cherry—Wild, black. A tree of rapid growth, the lumber of which is very valuable. Should be much more cultivated in the northwest. Very hardy and easily grown.

Crab—Wild. This is our native crab and is very hardy. The tree seldom grows more than 12 feet high with rounded top and bright pink blossoms.

Elm—American, White. This is the noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. A fast grower, extremely hardy and in every way desirable for street and park planting. The American Elm is the first choice of the experienced landscape designer.

Hackberry. A very handsome native tree of rapid growth and great vigor. Bears transplanting well. The character of its growth is similar to the Elm, though the top is not quite so spreading as that variety.

Horse Chestnut or Buckeye. This tree has an elegant pyramidal form with large, lobed leaves and showy upright panicles of white flowers. Tree hardy, vigorous and free from insect pests and is among the first trees to unfold its leaves in the spring.

Larch—European. An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal shaped, with drooping branches; foliage light green, soft and graceful. Perfectly hardy, fast growing and thrives in nearly all situations.

Linden—American or Basswood. Rapid growing large sized tree with remarkable straight trunk; deep green, heart-shaped leaves and clusters of fragrant yellow flowers.

Maple—Norway. A tree of foreign origin; a sturdy and symmetrical grower, forming a broad, spreading rounded head. The leaves are deep green, large and broad, and cling to the branches longer than other sorts.

Maple—Sugar or Rock. A valuable native tree for lumber as well as shade and ornamental purposes. It is adaptable to all locations. Roots deeply and grows symmetrically into a tree of large proportions.

Maple—Weir's Cut Leaf. A very beautiful silver leaf sort with delicately cut leaves and distinct half-drooping habits. It grows rapidly, forming a straight, upright trunk with slender branches that curve gracefully downward. Very hardy.

Maple—Silver or Soft. A magnificent shade and ornamental tree of rapid growth. It is perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil and in any locality. The leaves are beautifully shaped and have

a silvery gleam. The hardiness and ease of culture of this tree makes it one of the most desirable for street and park planting.

Maple—Schwedleri. The purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons but are especially fine in spring when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish-green; in autumn golden-yellow.

Mountain Ash—European. A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries. Very popular for lawn planting. Hardy in all sections.

Mountain Ash—Oak-Leaved. A variety with large hoary lobed leaves, distinct and fine.

Mulberry—Russian. It is large planted for screens and windbreaks, also for shade trees. The fruit, which is rather small, is appreciated by birds and fowls.

Oak—White or Burr. Minnesota's grandest native tree, of slow growth but attains enormous size when full grown. Difficult to transplant but once started needs no further attention. Especially recommended for large lawns.

Oak—Scarlet. One of the best of the oak family. It forms a fine large tree of vast proportions, the large leathery leaves turning to a fiery scarlet in autumn.

Poplar—Balm of Gilead. A handsome native with thick, dark ovate leaves, silvery beneath. The spicy gum of the buds is used medicinally.

Poplar—Norway. Unexcelled for its quick growth and effect. It outgrows the Cottonwood and is extensively planted where quick groves and windbreaks are desired. This variety is highly recommended by the government to be planted for lumber purposes.

Poplar—Cottontwood. A tall native tree with shiny leaves, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. Grows rapidly and is very hardy, thriving under most adverse conditions.

Poplar—Lombardy. Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Is much used for screen hedges. Makes a striking feature in any landscape.

Poplar—Canadian. A variety of the Russian Poplar which has proven extremely popular on the western prairies. This tree is especially distinguished from the Carolina type by its light green bark and slightly oblong lobed leaves. The best poplar for windbreak purposes.

Poplar—Silver. This is a very beautiful ornamental tree. Leaves white as snow beneath, upper surface green. Extremely hardy, especially adapted to dry upland sections.

Walnut—Black. A majestic tree, growing to great size; bark rough and dark; foliage beautiful. It does well on most soils and is profitable to plant.

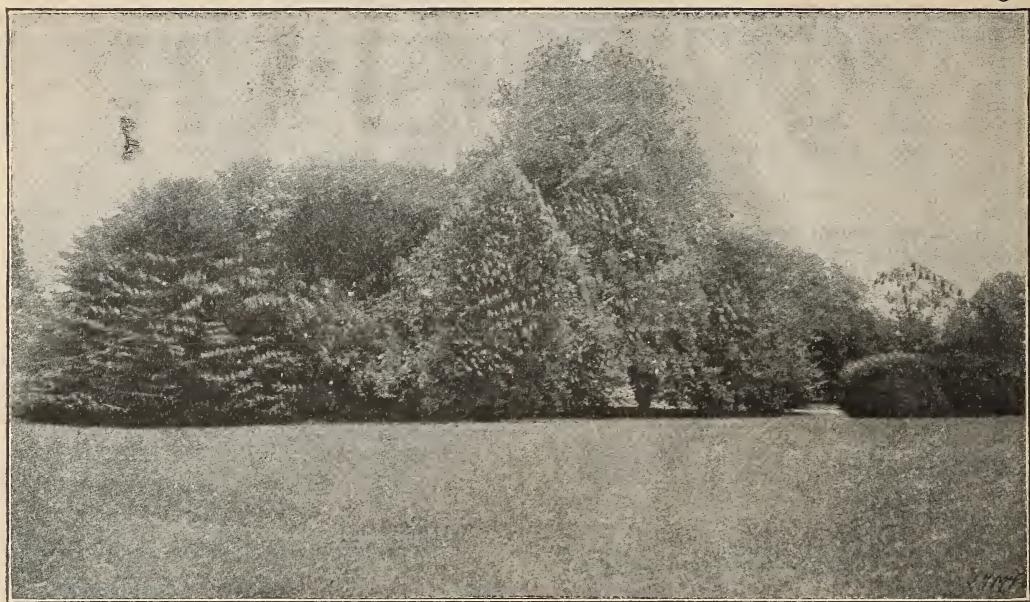
Willow—Laurel. A handsome, close-growing tree, leaves dark, glossy green and highly ornamental. Extensively planted for a windbreak and hedge purposes.

Willow—Golden Russian. A very showy variety, with golden bark of high color, and very showy in winter. Valuable for windbreaks.

Mountain Ash—Weeping. A picturesque little tree, 10 to 15 feet high, excellent for lawn specimens. It has beautiful pinnate foliage and bears white flowers in May and June, followed by clusters of bright, red berries.

Weeping Willow—Niobe. The branches are of graceful, drooping habit. One of the most promising and a beautiful tree with pendent branches and red twigs.

Evergreens for Ornamental Planting and Wind-breaks



Write for Prices and Sizes.

We are large growers of evergreens for northern planting. Our evergreens are all transplanted and root pruned twice and three times, making them very desirable for resetting. Our annual sale on evergreens is attracting the attention of all of our patrons. Don't miss this year's sale. We will offer Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Scotch Pine, White Pine and Ponderosa Pine at bargain prices in order to clean up left-over lots. These trees will be packed and shipped the same day they are dug and will arrive in good condition. Write us for particulars.

White Spruce. A very ornamental native spruce, and especially adapted for cold climates. Compact, upright, growing 60 to 70 feet in height. Long lived, retaining its branches to the ground, aromatic, drouth-resisting; varies in color from light green to glaucous blue.

American Arbor Vitae. A native tree commonly known as White Cedar. Splendid for evergreen hedges, forming a close, compact top when clipped. Stands well on retentive land and makes an excellent windbreak.

Norway Spruce. A handsome evergreen. When young the foliage is remarkably rich and luxuriant. As it grows older its branches droop with a fine graceful curl or sweep, and when covered with its pendant cones it is an object exceedingly beautiful.

Scotch Pine. Has been planted more extensively for windbreaks and shelter-belts on our prairies than any other evergreen. It is a very rapid grower, extremely hardy and rugged. Dense, broadly pyramidal, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles. Special prices will be made on application. Don't fail to write us for clearance sale prices.

Colorado Blue Spruce. The most beautiful of all evergreens and also the hardiest. Not as fast

a grower but a very attractive tree in all stages of growth. Cold winters have no effect on the Colorado Blue Spruce and once established it is easily grown. The Colorado Spruce vary in shade from a glossy green to a beautiful deep blue. Price depends on the size and shade of blue of each specimen.

Ponderosa Pine. Planted extensively in South Dakota and Western Minnesota where, an evergreen that will withstand extreme drought is desired. The Ponderosa resembles the Scotch Pine excepting that the needles are longer and the trees more vigorous. This variety is becoming very popular for wind-break purposes.

White Pine. The White Pine should be more extensively planted. The wood of the White Pine is very valuable and it thrives well when planted close together. It is especially recommended for wind-break purposes. White Pine are always growing into value and as the northern timber belts are being depleted will become more valuable for lumber purposes. Every farmer should plant 1,000 White Pine for his grove. Every tree will be worth in twenty-five years from \$40 to \$100 each. Why plant worthless varieties when you can get White Pine? A White Pine planted in a grove will grow in value at the rate of \$1.00 per year for the first hundred years for lumber purposes only, besides having served as a windbreak tree.

Red Cedar. This variety is especially adapted for dry, sandy and gravelly locations, is also good for hedging or for ornamental planting where shearing is desired.

Note. We supply specimen evergreens dug with ball of earth. Write for sizes and terms.

MINTURKI

(Minnesota No. 1507)

Winter Wheat

The wonderful new variety
for Minnesota

It Will Not Winter Kill

The yield in Steele County last
year was from

26 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

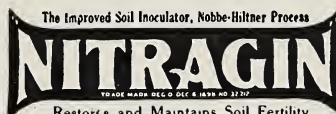
See page 47 for description

LARGER CROPS in FIELD and GARDEN

if you use

Registered in the
United States Dec. 6th,
1898.

25 YEARS AGO.



Awarded Gold Medal
Worlds Fair - St. Louis
1904.

19 YEARS AGO.

Alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, vetches, peas, beans, cowpeas, peanuts and other legumes should always be inoculated with Nitragin. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of a poor legume crop—a weak start—or a total failure.

A Great Price Reduction NITRAGIN Costs Less

Nitragin now comes in Bushel sizes instead of acre sizes. This means that it costs you less per acre than inferior imitations. If you sow 12 pounds of seed to the acre it will only cost you 20 cents for your Nitragin. It means that

Your Dollar Goes Further With NITRAGIN

Nitragin is an old, reliable inoculator. At the low price of 20 to 33 cents per acre you cannot afford to sow legumes without it. Nitragin is put up in the modern ventilated package; in a rich, soil-like packing medium. The contents are always fresh, living bacteria to feed your plants. Easy to use.

EVERY GARDEN NEEDS NITRAGIN New Garden Culture for Peas and Beans

See Below

PRICES

1/4 Bushel size.....	40c	Postage.....	4c
1/2 Bushel size.....	60c	Postage.....	5c
1 Bushel size.....	\$ 1.00	Postage.....	7c
5 Bushel size.....	\$ 4.75	Postage.....	10c
Garden (peas, beans, sweet peas - three in one package) .....	.20c	Postage.....	2c

STATE WHAT CROP YOU
WANT THE NITRAGIN FOR



CASHMAN SEED COMPANY

Owatonna, Minnesota



SELECTING CASHMAN'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN FROM OUR
OWN FARMS IN STEELE COUNTY.